



# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

**RETRENCHMENT**  
is sometimes necessary in domestic or business life.  
**BUT NEVER RETRENCH**  
where your eyes are concerned.  
Money is never better spent than on the eyes if they need **ATTENTION!**  
**N. JAZARUS.**  
Optician,  
12, Queen's Road C. 71

No. 19,931

號一十三百九千九萬一第

日三十月四年戌壬

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 9TH, 1932.

二拜禮

號九月五年一十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATION

### LIGHT FRENCH WINES

#### WARM WEATHER

Duty Paid  
Cuvée du Rhône... per doz. \$6.75 \$11.75  
GRAND ORDINAIRE  
Rouge... \$7.25 \$12.25  
GRAND ORDINAIRE  
Blanc... \$8.25 \$13.25

### CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG.

## CARTRIDGES!

### NEWLY ARRIVED.

A large consignment of **ELEY'S** SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 16 and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's favorite powders—E. C. and SMOKE-LESS DIAMOND.  
**THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS & AMMUNITION STORE,**  
Nos. 5-6, Beaconfield Arcade.

### A LING & CO.,

19, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.  
**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.**  
Glass Etching, Sign-Board and Mirror Makers.  
Canton Marble in Various Shades.  
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.  
Developing, Printing and Enlarging Undertaken.  
Telephone 1519.

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

### TIME-TABLE.

**WEEK DAYS.**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.  
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "  
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "  
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 10 " "  
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 15 " "  
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "  
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "  
**NIGHT CARS.**  
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.  
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 20 minutes.  
11.45 p.m.  
**SATURDAY.**  
Extra Car—12 midnight.

**SUNDAYS.**  
7.30 a.m. to 7.45 a.m.  
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes.  
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "  
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "  
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 15 " "  
1.00 p.m. " 4.00 " " 10 " "  
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "  
**NIGHT CARS.**  
As on Week Days.

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.  
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, and not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No special ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or Cheques or Comproadors Order representing Bank Notes.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1931 until further Notice.  
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

#### DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100	No. 101	No. 102	No. 103	No. 104	No. 105	No. 106	No. 107	No. 108	No. 109	No. 110	No. 111	No. 112	No. 113	No. 114	No. 115	No. 116	No. 117	No. 118	No. 119	No. 120	No. 121	No. 122	No. 123	No. 124	No. 125	No. 126	No. 127	No. 128	No. 129	No. 130	No. 131	No. 132	No. 133	No. 134	No. 135	No. 136	No. 137	No. 138	No. 139	No. 140	No. 141	No. 142	No. 143	No. 144	No. 145	No. 146	No. 147	No. 148	No. 149	No. 150	No. 151	No. 152	No. 153	No. 154	No. 155	No. 156	No. 157	No. 158	No. 159	No. 160	No. 161	No. 162	No. 163	No. 164	No. 165	No. 166	No. 167	No. 168	No. 169	No. 170	No. 171	No. 172	No. 173	No. 174	No. 175	No. 176	No. 177	No. 178	No. 179	No. 180	No. 181	No. 182	No. 183	No. 184	No. 185	No. 186	No. 187	No. 188	No. 189	No. 190	No. 191	No. 192	No. 193	No. 194	No. 195	No. 196	No. 197	No. 198	No. 199	No. 200	No. 201	No. 202	No. 203	No. 204	No. 205	No. 206	No. 207	No. 208	No. 209	No. 210	No. 211	No. 212	No. 213	No. 214	No. 215	No. 216	No. 217	No. 218	No. 219	No. 220	No. 221	No. 222	No. 223	No. 224	No. 225	No. 226	No. 227	No. 228	No. 229	No. 230	No. 231	No. 232	No. 233	No. 234	No. 235	No. 236	No. 237	No. 238	No. 239	No. 240	No. 241	No. 242	No. 243	No. 244	No. 245	No. 246	No. 247	No. 248	No. 249	No. 250	No. 251	No. 252	No. 253	No. 254	No. 255	No. 256	No. 257	No. 258	No. 259	No. 260	No. 261	No. 262	No. 263	No. 264	No. 265	No. 266	No. 267	No. 268	No. 269	No. 270	No. 271	No. 272	No. 273	No. 274	No. 275	No. 276	No. 277	No. 278	No. 279	No. 280	No. 281	No. 282	No. 283	No. 284	No. 285	No. 286	No. 287	No. 288	No. 289	No. 290	No. 291	No. 292	No. 293	No. 294	No. 295	No. 296	No. 297	No. 298	No. 299	No. 300	No. 301	No. 302	No. 303	No. 304	No. 305	No. 306	No. 307	No. 308	No. 309	No. 310	No. 311	No. 312	No. 313	No. 314	No. 315	No. 316	No. 317	No. 318	No. 319	No. 320	No. 321	No. 322	No. 323	No. 324	No. 325	No. 326	No. 327	No. 328	No. 329	No. 330	No. 331	No. 332	No. 333	No. 334	No. 335	No. 336	No. 337	No. 338	No. 339	No. 340	No. 341	No. 342	No. 343	No. 344	No. 345	No. 346	No. 347	No. 348	No. 349	No. 350	No. 351	No. 352	No. 353	No. 354	No. 355	No. 356	No. 357	No. 358	No. 359	No. 360	No. 361	No. 362	No. 363	No. 364	No. 365	No. 366	No. 367	No. 368	No. 369	No. 370	No. 371	No. 372	No. 373	No. 374	No. 375	No. 376	No. 377	No. 378	No. 379	No. 380	No. 381	No. 382	No. 383	No. 384	No. 385	No. 386	No. 387	No. 388	No. 389	No. 390	No. 391	No. 392	No. 393	No. 394	No. 395	No. 396	No. 397	No. 398	No. 399	No. 400	No. 401	No. 402	No. 403	No. 404	No. 405	No. 406	No. 407	No. 408	No. 409	No. 410	No. 411	No. 412	No. 413	No. 414	No. 415	No. 416	No. 417	No. 418	No. 419	No. 420	No. 421	No. 422	No. 423	No. 424	No. 425	No. 426	No. 427	No. 428	No. 429	No. 430	No. 431	No. 432	No. 433	No. 434	No. 435	No. 436	No. 437	No. 438	No. 439	No. 440	No. 441	No. 442	No. 443	No. 444	No. 445	No. 446	No. 447	No. 448	No. 449	No. 450	No. 451	No. 452	No. 453	No. 454	No. 455	No. 456	No. 457	No. 458	No. 459	No. 460	No. 461	No. 462	No. 463	No. 464	No. 465	No. 466	No. 467	No. 468	No. 469	No. 470	No. 471	No. 472	No. 473	No. 474	No. 475	No. 476	No. 477	No. 478	No. 479	No. 480	No. 481	No. 482	No. 483	No. 484	No. 485	No. 486	No. 487	No. 488	No. 489	No. 490	No. 491	No. 492	No. 493	No. 494	No. 495	No. 496	No. 497	No. 498	No. 499	No. 500	No. 501	No. 502	No. 503	No. 504	No. 505	No. 506	No. 507	No. 508	No. 509	No. 510	No. 511	No. 512	No. 513	No. 514	No. 515	No. 516	No. 517	No. 518	No. 519	No. 520	No. 521	No. 522	No. 523	No. 524	No. 525	No. 526	No. 527	No. 528	No. 529	No. 530	No. 531	No. 532	No. 533	No. 534	No. 535	No. 536	No. 537	No. 538	No. 539	No. 540	No. 541	No. 542	No. 543	No. 544	No. 545	No. 546	No. 547	No. 548	No. 549	No. 550	No. 551	No. 552	No. 553	No. 554	No. 555	No. 556	No. 557	No. 558	No. 559	No. 560	No. 561	No. 562	No. 563	No. 564	No. 565	No. 566	No. 567	No. 568	No. 569	No. 570	No. 571	No. 572	No. 573	No. 574	No. 575	No. 576	No. 577	No. 578	No. 579	No. 580	No. 581	No. 582	No. 583	No. 584	No. 585	No. 586	No. 587	No. 588	No. 589	No. 590	No. 591	No. 592	No. 593	No. 594	No. 595	No. 596	No. 597	No. 598	No. 599	No. 600	No. 601	No. 602	No. 603	No. 604	No. 605	No. 606	No. 607	No. 608	No. 609	No. 610	No. 611	No. 612	No. 613	No. 614	No. 615	No. 616	No. 617	No. 618	No. 619	No. 620	No. 621	No. 622	No. 623	No. 624	No. 625	No. 626	No. 627	No. 628	No. 629	No. 630	No. 631	No. 632	No. 633	No. 634	No. 635	No. 636	No. 637	No. 638	No. 639	No. 640	No. 641	No. 642	No. 643	No. 644	No. 645	No. 646	No. 647	No. 648	No. 649	No. 650	No. 651	No. 652	No. 653	No. 654	No. 655	No. 656	No. 657	No. 658	No. 659	No. 660	No. 661	No. 662	No. 663	No. 664	No. 665	No. 666	No. 667	No. 668	No. 669	No. 670	No. 671	No. 672	No. 673	No. 674	No. 675	No. 676	No. 677	No. 678	No. 679	No. 680	No. 681	No. 682	No. 683	No. 684	No. 685	No. 686	No. 687	No. 688	No. 689	No. 690	No. 691	No. 692	No. 693	No. 694	No. 695	No. 696	No. 697	No. 698	No. 699	No. 700	No. 701	No. 702	No. 703	No. 704	No. 705	No. 706	No. 707	No. 708	No. 709	No. 710	No. 711	No. 712	No. 713	No. 714	No. 715	No. 716	No. 717	No. 718	No. 719	No. 720	No. 721	No. 722	No. 723	No. 724	No. 725	No. 726	No. 727	No. 728	No. 729	No. 730	No. 731	No. 732	No. 733	No. 734	No. 735	No. 736	No. 737	No. 738	No. 739	No. 740	No. 741	No. 742	No. 743	No. 744	No. 745	No. 746	No. 747	No. 748	No. 749	No. 750	No. 751	No. 752	No. 753	No. 754	No. 755	No. 756	No. 757	No. 758	No. 759	No. 760	No. 761	No. 762	No. 763	No. 764	No. 765	No. 766	No. 767	No. 768	No. 769	No. 770	No. 771	No. 772	No. 773	No. 774	No. 775	No. 776	No. 777	No. 778	No. 779	No. 780	No. 781	No. 782	No. 783	No. 784	No. 785	No. 786	No. 787	No. 788	No. 789	No. 790	No. 791	No. 792	No. 793	No. 794	No. 795	No. 796	No. 797	No. 798	No. 799	No. 800	No. 801	No. 802	No. 803	No. 804	No. 805	No. 806	No. 807	No. 808	No. 809	No. 810	No. 811	No. 812	No. 813	No. 814	No. 815	No. 816	No. 817	No. 818	No. 819	No. 820	No. 821	No. 822	No. 823	No. 824	No. 825	No. 826	No. 827	No. 828	No. 829	No. 830	No. 831	No. 832	No. 833	No. 834	No. 835	No. 836	No. 837	No. 838	No. 839	No. 840	No. 841	No. 842	No. 843	No. 844	No. 845	No. 846	No. 847	No. 848	No. 849	No. 850	No. 851	No. 852	No. 853	No. 854	No. 855	No. 856	No. 857	No. 858	No. 859	No. 860	No. 861	No. 862	No. 863	No. 864	No. 865	No. 866	No. 867	No. 868	No. 869	No. 870	No. 871	No. 872	No. 873	No. 874	No. 875	No. 876	No. 877	No. 878	No. 879	No. 880	No. 881	No. 882	No. 883	No. 884	No. 885	No. 886	No. 887	No. 888	No. 889	No. 890	No. 891	
---------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	--



# THORNYCROFT

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT &amp; CO., LIMITED.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS

LONDON, BOSTON, AND BIRMINGHAM

Shanghai Office: 10, Kiang Road.

15 B.H.P. 30 B.H.P. 50 B.H.P. Engines

In Stock

For quotation apply—

SHANGHAI OFFICE.

## Good Underwear

Is one of the first essentials of Health and Comfort.

Our Bombax Cotton Net Underwear in Vests and Trunk Drawers is soft, elastic, very absorbent and embodies the necessary qualities.

From \$2.75 per garment.

We stock B.V.D. and "Aerex Cellular" Wear.

## MACKINTOSH

&amp; CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

Alexandra Building, DesVoeux Road.



## W.S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, KOWLOON.

Tug-boats, Barges, Fast Launches, River Steamers, and Motor-vessels.

Constructional Work and Repairs of All kinds.

Cables: SEYBOURNE.

Telephones:

Works (day) ... K.21.  
Manager (night) ... K.633.  
Secretary ... K.369.  
Harbour Engineers ... K.604, K.622.

## HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

TYRES AND TYRE SERVICE. UNITED STATES RUBBER TYRES AND TUBES.

New shipment just arrived Ex: ss. "Suraga"

Size	Inch Sizes Fabric	Tyres	Tubes
26 x 3	Clincher	\$28.00	\$4.80
27 x 3	"	35.00	5.00
28 x 3	"	35.00	5.25
29 x 3	"	36.00	5.50
30 x 3	"	45.00	7.50
31 x 4	"	55.00	8.50
Size	Millimeter Sizes Fabric	Tyres	Tubes
875 x 105	Clincher	66.00	8.00
885 x 105	"	73.00	8.00
815 x 120	"	80.00	8.00
880 x 120	"	82.75	8.00
880 x 135	"	95.00	8.00
895 x 135	"	99.00	8.00
Size	Inch Sizes Royal Cord	Tyres	Tubes
32 x 3 1/2	Straight Side Non Skid	85.00	8.00
32 x 4	"	115.50	9.75
33 x 4	"	120.00	10.50
34 x 4	"	122.00	11.00
34 x 4 1/2	"	130.00	11.50
35 x 4 1/2	"	135.00	12.00
35 x 4 1/2	"	137.00	12.25
35 x 5	"	145.00	13.00
35 x 5	"	155.00	13.50
Size	Inch Sizes Nobby Cord	Tyres	Tubes
26 x 6	Straight Side Non Skid	180.00	25.00

WE SPECIALIZE

IN VULCANIZING AND RETREADING having recently installed

THE MOST UP-TO-DATE PLANT IN THE COLONY

SHOW ROOMS: PEDDER STREET.

WORKS: RUSSELL STREET.

## THE ABOLITION OF THE MUI TSAI SYSTEM.

COMMENTS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

We have been receiving by recent mails cuttings from scores of newspapers published in Great Britain relating to the decision to abolish the *Mui Tsai* system in Hongkong. We append some of these from "TRUTH."

Mr. Churchill has acted with commendable firmness in ordering the abolition of the custom of *Mui Tsai* in Hongkong. The history of the agitation suggests that there was very stubborn official opposition to the step that has now been taken. I do not suppose that the local administration has ever relished its task as an apologist for the existence in a British Colony of what the Chief Justice of Hongkong forty years ago described as virtually a form of slavery. But the local administration has always lacked the courage to tackle a system so common among the Chinese population, and in consequence the inquiry ordered by Lord Kimberley in 1882 was bucked, while ever since the question was actively revived a year or two ago all sorts of excuses for non-interference have been put forward. In Ministerial replies given in the House of Commons *Mui Tsai* has been excused as a Chinese social custom of child-adoption, "and the sales of little girls for money payments have been euphemistically styled "transfers." There could be, of course, no legal enforcement of these contracts in a British Colony, but in practice the system among the Chinese community was unchecked and the wretched victims were treated as mere slaves, working as domestic servants without wages and suffering often abominable ill-treatment. Many, too, were sold and resold into a worse life than that of domestic drudges. Apparently Mr. Churchill has lately found time to look into the matter for himself; at any rate, he has now brushed aside all previous official quibbles and directed that the status of *Mui Tsai* as understood in China shall not in future be recognised in Hongkong.

The greatest credit for the ending of this scandal is due to Commander Haslewood, R.N., and Mrs. Haslewood. After the Armistice Commander Haslewood was appointed to a post in the dockyard at Hongkong. In 1920 he was forced to resign because he refused to disavow his wife from writing letters to the press about the horrors of the customs of *Mui Tsai*. They returned to England, and ever since they have worked unceasingly—supported by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society—to bring about the reform. In view of that result, which is a justification of the courage Mrs. Haslewood took, the case of Commander Haslewood ought to be reconsidered at the Admiralty.

FROM THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Mr. Churchill has earned the grateful thanks of all lovers of humanity by the step he has taken for the abolition in Hongkong of the system known as "Mui Tsai." To all who care for human freedom, to all haters of human slavery of every sort, to all who cherish the purity of girlhood and honour of womanhood, the prospect of colour or race—and Jews who are obedient to the tenets of Judaism, are surely foremost in what Mr. Churchill has done in striking away yet another link in inhuman bondage that gall human beings, will appeal as something for which they are profoundly grateful to him.

FROM THE "SHEFFIELD DAILY TELEGRAPH."

It is the easiest thing to criticise, and especially the actions of men who hold any public position. Perhaps this is one reason why so many are ready to pass censure on City Councils and Governments. Much less is heard in praise of those who are obedient to the tenets of Judaism. An illustration of this has come to light in the success of one brave woman and the response in a very handsome way of the Government in the setting free of the slave girls in Hongkong. I well remember the quietly-spoken woman (Mrs. Haslewood) pleading with the intensity of her strong nature before the Executive of the National Free Church Council and with the same success as followed most of her efforts. Now the whole thing has been abolished and honour is due to the Government for its mandate, but far greater honour to one woman who has made her influence thus felt.

FROM THE "LIVERPOOL ECHO."

The scandalous *Mui Tsai* system of adoption in Hongkong, which is nothing more than thinly camouflaged slavery of children, has now been abolished. The history of the matter is a good example of the extreme difficulty of getting anything done by conventional means. As soon as the evil was brought directly to the notice of Mr. Churchill himself by question in the House things began to move. It is supposed that one of the things that influenced him was the discovery that there is in the archives of his office a Blue Book, dated 1882, which sets out the whole case, and actually includes an instruction to the Governor of Hongkong from the Colonial Secretary of that date to hold an inquiry. No inquiry was ever held, and the whole thing was pigeon-holed for about forty years.

It is stated that Mr. Balfour's new designation will be Earl Balfour of Whittingcham.

## ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

THE SUNDAY MORNING SERMON.

"CHRIST THE HEALER."

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle, M.A., Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, preached the following sermon on Sunday morning:—

S. Mark V. 24-27. And a great multitude followed Him and they thronged Him, and a woman . . . came in the crowd behind and touched His garment.

As we think of the influence of Jesus Christ on the world to-day, we must be struck by the many aspects in which He appeals to numerous and varied classes of people. To use an ugly modern phrase, He amazes us by His "many-sidedness."

There are so many sides to His character, that He occupies a commanding place in the most diverse spheres. In international politics, in industrial and social questions, in education, in matters of the health and peace of individual men and women, it is recognised to-day by men of various beliefs that Jesus Christ has an important place.

You may remember that striking message which was sent on New Year 1920, by the six Prime Ministers of the British Empire to all the people of the Empire. In that message the Prime Ministers used these words "the hope which lies before the world of a life of peace, protected and developed by a League of Nations, is itself dependent on something deeper and more fundamental still. The co-operation which the League of Nations explicitly exists to foster will become operative in so far as the connecting peoples have the spirit of good will. And the spirit of good will among men rests on spiritual forces, the basis of a 'brotherhood of humanity' reposes on the deeper spiritual fact of the 'Fatherhood of God.' In the recognition of the fact of that Fatherhood, and of the divine purpose for the world which are central to the message of Christianity, we shall discover the ultimate foundation for the reconstruction of an ordered and harmonious life for all men. So wrote the man who could speak with authority to this Empire. They recognised that the world could be restored from the awful chaos which the War had wrought, only by a recognition of those principles which Christ came into the world to teach.

And when we turn from international politics to national life, it is recognised by some of the ablest thinkers, often men who are not themselves professing Christians, that Christ has a message for the nation, and that domestic peace can only be gained by acting on the teaching and example of Jesus. Take for example these words written by one of the leading socialists of Great Britain, "However limited progress may be as yet, this generation knows more of it, and is seeking after it more than the last. Better purport, truer education, more stimulating surroundings, a higher average of knowledge, are moving the hearts of the people to go out upon new pilgrimages in search of better things. Among the guides being selected for these pilgrimages the most favoured is that which points the way to communal organization. At a time when the influence of the Churches has sunk to a very low level, the influence of the Christian spirit steadily extends. And it has become a social reconstructing force as well as an individual saving one. It is being applied as a law to which our system of social relationships should conform. It is being consigned as an adviser, rival to the materialist, cynic, or the man who has hitherto led us. It is making us examine our whole social fabric from top to bottom, both in its design and in the materials of which it is constructed. So it is not only recognised that Christ has a message for society to-day but it is claimed that the glaring inequalities and injustices of society must be done away with because they are contrary to the spirit of Christ, and it is charged against the Churches that they fail to teach, as Christ taught, the law of love."

But to-day the influence of Jesus Christ is not only recognised in great matters of international politics and national reconstruction, in a way that was unthought of fifty years ago, but in the personal matter of the individual bodily health of each of us it is coming to be a most important part to fill. And this still seems a novel idea to many. It is now about a year since the Christian Healing Mission was held in this Cathedral, and no doubt there are many here who were present at some of the services then held, and who became familiar with the thought of Jesus as the Healing Saviour. I was there at the time when I read many letters which spoke highly of the physical and spiritual results of that mission, and there are no doubt many who then learned to look to Jesus Christ for health of body as they had long learned to look to Him for health of spirit.

So many Christians have been brought up in the belief that God sends them sickness, that it is indeed a message of glad tidings when they first learn that it is not the will of God that men and women should suffer sickness and pain. There are crosses which God gives us to carry, but I do not believe that ill health is ever His will for us. He has given us bodies, which are subject to certain rules of health and if the rules are broken, ill health is the result. But ill health is not sent by God. It is not a beneficial discipline which we are to accept; and with resignation, but it is an evil which we must try to get out of our lives. During the whole of His public ministry Our Blessed Lord was constantly curing all manner of sickness and disease. Never once did He tell a sufferer to bear his sickness patiently, but without exemption He cured all those who came or were brought to Him for healing. And if we had greater faith in Him to-day we should see that His power to heal is less than when He was on earth in the flesh. Even with the little faith that we find in this age there are many cures which have been wrought by faith in Jesus Christ as the ever present Saviour of the bodies as well as the souls of men.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## ORDERING DRINKS WITHOUT PAYMENT.

EUROPEAN CHARGED AT THE MAGISTRATE.

Joseph Neuille, a very well spoken European, who at the time of his arrest was wearing a monocle, appeared at the Magistracy, yesterday morning in answer to a charge of unlawfully obtaining liquor to the value of \$1.60 from Mr. J. Wittchell, manager of the King Edward Hotel.

Inspector Caygill said the defendant obtained three drinks and had no money to pay for them.

Mr. Lindsell: Is the man known here? Inspector Caygill: Well, he is known to the Police.

Mr. Lindsell: You cannot obtain liquor without paying cash for it. It is alleged that you ordered your drink and had no money to pay for it.

The defendant: There was no attempt at fraud. I was drunk. I did not know what happened. If I had been allowed to go home, to the Sailors' Home, I could have got the money, but this man (Mr. Wittchell) accompanied me to this place (Central Police Station) and I was not allowed to get the money.

Mr. Wittchell, Manager of the King Edward Hotel, said that the barboy complained that the defendant had refused to pay for three drinks he had ordered. Witness went up to the man. He was sitting with two other men, who were Chief Petty Officers in the Navy, who the defendant alleged, were his friends, but they denied it and said he was not known to them. The man refused to pay for the drink and said that he had no money, but hoped to go to the bank the next day. He was not drunk and he did not offer to sign a check. Witness sent for the police and had the man arrested. Mr. Wittchell then added "I never heard such vile language from any human being in all my life. He swore in both Hindustani and in English. One of his expressions was: 'I have a gun at my room and I will blow your brains out.'"

Inspector Caygill said that when the man was brought to the police station he was not drunk, but he had been drinking.

The defendant: Can I not pay for the drink now? I have been using this hotel intermittently for many years.

Mr. Lindsell imposed a fine of \$10 and gave the defendant permission to go to the Sailors' Home to get the money, but stipulated that it would have to be paid by 1 p.m. that day.

## ANOTHER HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT CAUSEWAY BAY.

Another highway robbery occurred in the neighbourhood of Causeway Bay, on Sunday, making the second in this district within the last week, and about the fourth within the last month. The victim this time were two Chinese women. They were returning from the Tin Ha Temple when they were stopped by two men, one of whom had a revolver. They stole two pairs of bangles which have been valued at \$150 and \$70 respectively. The men made good their escape.

The Church has undoubtedly failed to move mankind as she might have done, because she has so largely neglected to deliver her message of bodily health together with her tidings of spiritual pardon and peace. The Nemesis for a forgotten truth in the Church has always been the rise of bodies outside the Church who have preached that truth, and so it has been in the matter of bodily healing.

But to-day the Church is increasingly alive to the need of teaching that Christ can and does heal disease to-day as truly as He healed it then on earth. Sometimes He heals it directly, sometimes through the instrumentality of doctors. And by the fact of His always healing every sick person who was brought to Him He has taught us that it is not the will of God that we should be ill. Once we grasp that fact we have advanced far towards perfect health. And health is a great asset in the efficiency and happiness of our lives. No one can do his best work in the world unless he has health of body. It is as much our duty to keep the laws of health as to keep the Ten Commandments. And Christ is as ready to save our bodies from sickness as He is anxious to save our souls from sin. But if we break the laws of health we have no right to expect to be well any more than we have any right to expect to be kept from sin if we willfully run into temptation.

Time will not allow us to consider at any length the story of the cure which we have heard read in the second lesson. The poor woman had faith, but it was of a rather low and superstitious character. She at first regarded Christ as a magic wonder worker, the touch of whose garment might cure her, unknown to Him. It was to correct this faulty faith no doubt that Jesus made her come forward and confess her cure. But what we must notice about her is this, she had a faith which prompted her to come to Jesus and to expect a blessing from Him. And so amidst the vast throng of people who were about Jesus Christ she alone received a great blessing. And so to-day while a great multitude may follow Jesus, some from idle curiosity, some from love of excitement, it is still only those who come to Him seeking a blessing, really come to Him seeking a blessing, who are rewarded. Let us ask ourselves whether we are like the multitude who thronged Jesus or like the woman who touched Him. Does He mean to us Life and Peace and Joy? Do we look to Him for health of body and strength of spirit?

He is the bringer of good tidings. He offers us health of body and peace of soul. Shall we struggle on in weakness and distress without Him or live well and at ease through Him? If we put trust in Him by faith we shall be whole, both in body and spirit.

## RICKSHA COOLIES AND THEIR FARES.

REFUSE LEGAL FARE AND BECOME DISORDERLY.

Mrs. Hopwall, of No. 1, Jordan Road, Kowloon, summoned two ricksha coolies at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, before Mr. Lindsell, for disorderly conduct. A further charge of driving a ricksha without a licence was preferred by the police against the first defendant.

The complainant's story was that on the previous evening she hired two rickshas for her daughter and self. The legal fare was 5 cents each. The complainant offered the second defendant 15 cents for the two rickshas. The man threw the money on the ground and used very obscene language. Witness went into the house and the two defendants continued to ring the bell and hammered the door so loudly that witness feared it was going to be smashed in. She became frightened and had to blow a police whistle.

The first defendant said that the complainant paid him no money.

Mr. Lindsell: The complainant says that you were offered more than the legal fare. You have no right to ask for more.

Sergt. Baker said that when he visited the house there were 10 ricksha coolies gathered around the entrance. The two defendants went to the Station in a very orderly way.

The Magistrate ordered the first defendant to pay a fine of \$3 with the option of seven days' imprisonment for driving the ricksha without a licence. On the charge of disorderly conduct the defendants were fined \$25 with the option of 14 days' imprisonment.

## COMPANY REPORT.

SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

Mr. Broadie A. Clarke, presiding, last week, at the annual meeting of Shareholders of the above Company said in the course of his speech:—"The net profit for the year, including \$21,935.13 brought forward from the last account, amounts to \$73,220.80, or an increase of \$31,570.22 over the previous year, during which, as you will probably recall, the company made in a special exchange transaction no less than \$73,812.65, so that really the actual increase for the year amounts to about \$105,000, which is all the more satisfactory in view of the growth in expenditure of \$65,570 under the items interest and depreciation."

Notwithstanding the splendid results shown in the working of the hotels for the period, and the large profit available for distribution, the directors, taking into consideration the entire circumstances, and the fact that an interim dividend of nearly 50 per cent, was declared in June last, think the wisest course to adopt for the present would be to carry forward the balance of \$475,120.80 to the new account, in the expectation that by the time the first half year's accounts are due we shall be in a far better position to discuss this subject again.

## DEMURRAGE AT TRADING PORT.

The following legal case is reported in the latest London papers:—

Messrs. D. L. Flack and Son, coal exporters, London and elsewhere, were appellants against a judgment of Mr. Justice McCardie upon a special case stated in arbitration proceedings in a dispute as to demurrage at the port of loading between the appellants as charterers of the Japanese steamship *Kokuh Maru* and the owners of the vessel, the Kokusai Kaisha Kaisha. The charter-party provided that the steamer should sail to Delagoa Bay, and there load in regular steamer always afloat in the customary manner from the charterers in such dock as may be ordered by them on or before arrival. There was a cancelling date, which by mutual consent was altered from September 20th to October 10th, 1920. The ship anchored in Delagoa Bay midday, October 6th, 1920, at a place where vessels usually lie to await their turn to load at the wharves. The charterers nominated the wharves as the place of loading.

In dismissing the appeal, with costs, Lord Justice Bankes upheld Mr. Justice McCardie's decision that the ship should be treated as an "arrived ship" when she lay at anchor waiting her turn to load at the wharves.

## WHAT IS EYESTRAIN?

The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, these muscles exert themselves unduly and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax causing the objects looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested and objects are clear again for a brief period. Properly fitted glasses correct eye-strain, whether caused by astigmatism or age. The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road, Central, have the equipment to fit you glasses properly.—ADVT.



# "MAN'S INSECT ENEMIES."

## LECTURE BY FORMER M.O.H. OF HONGKONG.

### RELATION OF SCAVENGING AND PLAGUE.

The strong smell of kerosene which pervaded the Great Hall of Hongkong University, yesterday afternoon, suggested that precautions had been taken to exclude any of "Man's Insect Enemies" from Dr. Francis Clark's lecture on that subject. It was just as well, for they might have heard things to put them on their guard against extermination.

Dr. Francis Clark, whose services to Hongkong in particular, and to preventive medicine in general, are well known, was in a familiar environment yesterday, lecturing to the successors of the students who listened to him in the days when he was Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and having as Chairman a former student and present Professor of Pathology, Dr. C. A. Wang. I.P.E., the Governor of the Colony and Chancellor of the University (Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.), the Vice-Chancellor (Sir William Brunsdon, K.C.M.G.), Lady Brunsdon, and many members of the professorial staff were present.

After expressing the pleasure it gave him to be in the Colony again after seven years' absence, and noting the rapid advance to the position of premier educational institution in China of the University in whose inception he had had some part, (applause) Dr. Clark announced his intention of "ploughing one" again a small corner of the vast field of preventive medicine, which had engaged so large a share of his thoughts and energies for the past thirty years. Remembering that his audience contained lay as well as medical students, the lecturer remarked that whilst the treatment of disease was a matter solely for physicians and surgeons, it was to everyone's interest to study the conditions that would enable them to lead a healthy life and "avoid the hidden dangers which dog our footsteps from the cradle to the grave."

Dr. Clark invited attention to certain diseases of man, uncommunicated to him either directly or indirectly, by some member of the insect world. The first of the diseases was one unhappily too well known in this Colony—bubonic plague—which had scourged mankind at intervals for the past three thousand years—in fact, Dr. Clark indicated a reference to it in the Bible (I. Samuel, V.). It had accounted for 7,000,000 deaths in India alone in the last 25 years. Epidemics of this disease in man were invariably preceded by a high mortality from the same cause among rats, marmots and kindred small mammals. Yersin was the first to prove that the infection was not directly communicated from the animal to the human victim, but that there was an intermediary—in this case, the rat flea. The problem, therefore, was to reduce the number of rats, and the obvious way was to reduce the number of rats. It was quite easy, by means of poison and traps, to produce a temporary reduction in the rat population, but the enormous fertility of these animals was such that any reduction brought about by these means was abolished within a few months. One pair of healthy young rats, given an ample food supply, would have 900 descendants within two months—descendants that if, during and after a rat-plague epidemic, one destroyed by poison the survivors of the epidemic, one was destroying rats that had acquired a certain immunity to plague, and they would be speedily replaced by young non-immune rats; a consummation not, gently to be desired.

"How then, can we hope to control the rat population?" asked Dr. Clark. "By reducing the minimum their food supply. The average rat population of any ordinary human community is estimated to be not less than the equal of the human population—thus for England alone it is put roughly at 25 millions—while the value of the human food consumed by these rodents is estimated in English money at about £1 per rat per annum, so that there are most cogent commercial reasons for preventing the access of rats to food stored for human consumption.

"Godowns, stores and wharves can be rendered rat proof by the use of coherent and sheet iron, while dwellings can be so constructed as to afford no hiding places for them. But rats feed, not only upon such food as human beings live upon, but also upon garbage and refuse, and it is essential that no such garbage be left accessible to them. In other words, the problem of the prevention of plague resolves itself into a question of efficient scavenging, combined with the rat proofing of dwellings, of stables and cowsheds and of all stores for food, but the greatest of these is scavenging. All food refuse should be placed at once in covered metal receptacles which should be emptied at frequent intervals, and the constant cleansing of streets and back lanes, of yards and of all open spaces contiguous to dwellings should be the first care of every household.

"Moreover, as the rat is by nature a night prowler, issuing from its nest after dark to seek food for itself and its progeny, it is doubly important that these open spaces should be clear of refuse by midnight, and that no fresh refuse should be cast there during the hours of darkness. A further necessary precaution consists in the destruction of rats and rat fleas on board ships calling at plague infected ports, and the prevention of access of rats to ships from wharves and vice versa, for it is by ships that the disease is most frequently spread from one country to another."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

# THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

## ANNUAL RIFLE MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps the annual rifle meeting was commenced on Saturday afternoon at Spence's and continued on Sunday.

The principal event, the rifle championship was won by Corp. C. A. Grimes for the third year in succession.

On Saturday next the open machine-gun competition takes place. On Sunday the all-comers rifle competition is to be held.

The results to date are as follows:—  
Corps. Championship.—Corp. Grimes, 55; Pte. Goodman, 79; Sgt. Raiton, 77; Sgt. Thornhill, 75; Lieut. Smith, 73; Pte. Shaw, 72; Spr. Leonard, 69; Lieut. Corp. Cullen, 56; Lieut. Corp. Dovey, 52; Pte. Young, 41.

Machine Gun Competition.—(Open to H.K.V.D.C.). Total Practices.—Gr. Raiton, 57; Sgt. Thornhill, 56; Lieut. Corp. Cullen, 56; Pte. Goodman, 55; Pte. Young, 54; Corp. Grimes, 51; Lieut. Corp. Dovey, 51; Lieut. Smith, 50; Spr. Leonard, 40.

Tile Competition.—(Inter Company). No. 2 Platoon.—Corp. Grimes, Pte. Wood, Pte. Meale, Pte. Lowick, Pte. Shenton, 16 tiles, 3 minutes.

M. 1.—Sgt. Dowbiggin, Lieut. Corp. Fiddes Wilson, Pte. Shaw, Pte. Wilkinson, Pte. Young, 14 tiles, 3 minutes.

No. 5 Platoon.—Sgt. Thornhill, Lieut. Corp. Lyon, Pte. Gow, Pte. Lapsley, Pte. Res, 11 tiles, 3 minutes.

Engineers.—Lieut. Smith, Spr. Leonard, Spr. Sorby, Spr. Cornhill, Corp. Richards, 10 tiles, 3 minutes.

Scottish.—Lieut. Hill, Pte. Swan, Pte. Young, Pte. Smyth, Pte. Goodman, 8 tiles, 3 minutes.

Jan Competition. For Teams of three.—(No. of jars broken). No. 2 Platoon "B," 7; No. 2 Platoon "A," 6; No. 3 Platoon "A," 5; No. 9 Platoon "B," 5; M. 1, No. 1, 3; Engineers, 3; M. 1, No. 2, 2; Scottish "A," 2; Scottish "B," 1.

FRANCIS CUP.—(For team of three from Nos. 2, 5 and 9 Platoons, H.K.V.D.C.). 1.—No. 3 Platoon (Lieut. Hill, 55; Lieut. Corp. Young, 49; Pte. Swan, 57. Grand total, 169).

2.—No. 5 Platoon.—(Sgt. Thornhill, 55; Pte. Lapsley, 55; Lieut. Corp. Lyon, 51). Grand total, 153.

3.—No. 9 Platoon.—(Pte. Cuthill, 48; Pte. Goodman, 52; Pte. Smyth, 55). Grand total, 155.

4.—No. 2 Platoon.—(Corp. Grimes, 53; Pte. Wood, 52; Pte. Lowick, 41). Grand total, 146.

BLAKE SHIELD.—Inter-Company, teams of five. 1.—No. 2 Platoon.—(Lieut. Hill, 60; Corp. Grimes, 68; Pte. Meale, 55; Pte. Wood, 65; Pte. Lowick, 65). Grand total, 313.

Equal 2.—Scottish Platoon.—(Corp. Young, 58; Pte. Goodman, 73; Pte. Swan, 71; Pte. Smyth, 60; Pte. Cuthill, 40). Grand total, 317.

Equal 3.—Engineers.—(Lieut. Smith, 62; Corp. Richards, 52; Spr. Leonard, 62; Spr. Sorby, 65; Spr. Cornhill, 65). Grand total, 317.

4.—Mounted I.—(Sgt. Dowbiggin, 60; Lieut. Corp. Fiddes Wilson, 70; Pte. Wilkinson, 56; Pte. Young, 62; Pte. Shaw, 65). Grand total, 313.

5.—Reserves.—Lieut. Dowbiggin, 53; Sgt. Thornhill, 68; Lieut. Corp. Lyon, 61; Pte. Lapsley, 70; Pte. Res, 45. Grand total, 307.

Malaria, next in Dr. Clark's survey, was known clinically as far back as the fifth century before Christ, when the different varieties of the fever were described by Hippocrates; but it was not until 1880 that Laveran discovered the specific parasite in the human blood, and in 1894 that Manson, working in this Colony, suggested that these parasites were carried by mosquitoes. Ronald Ross followed up this idea and after three years of close laboratory work he hit upon the species of mosquito which is the actual carrier of the infection. Dr. Clark recounted the familiar measures against the breeding of mosquitoes and mentioned that the reason spraying large sheets of water with kerosene was effective was that the insect breathed through pores in the skin and when these were choked it died at once. Sir Ronald Ross stated that Hongkong was one of the places where the best work was being done in the prevention of malaria and the lecturer was sure this would encourage local folk to redouble their efforts against a disease justly described as the most formidable enemy of man in all tropical countries.

Dr. Clark discussed yellow fever, fortunately not known in this part of the world, the diseases conveyed by the common house fly, the book-worm disease and diseases conveyed by parasites. Recent investigations into infantile paralysis suggested that it was conveyed by a fly known as Lucilia Caesar, and these investigations were one more instance of the collaboration of veterinary and medical workers.

In conclusion, Dr. Clark remarked that he did not suggest war should be waged upon all insects—there were not less than 500,000 different species—but only upon those known to convey disease or to be destructive in other ways. Many insects served a most useful purpose in the scheme of life, for without their assistance there would be no such thing, for instance, as the cross fertilization of flowers, and we should lack many of the most delicious fruits.

At the conclusion of the lecture Professor Wang expressed the thanks of the audience to Dr. Clark and the assembly endorsed the expression by loud applause.

# THE BEAUMONT BANKRUPTCY.

## MR. BEAUMONT GIVES EVIDENCE.

### SUTHERLAND STILL DECIDES TO COMMIT.

Mr. E. A. Beaumont gave evidence yesterday, on the charge against him of leaving the Colony with intent to defeat or delay bankruptcy proceedings, but Mr. R. E. Lindsell decided to commit him for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ, for the defendant, intimated that he had decided to let his client give evidence.

Before Mr. Beaumont entered the witness-box, the Magistrate administered the usual caution that anything he said might be used in evidence against him upon his trial.

In evidence, Mr. Beaumont said he was the sole proprietor of the late firm of Beaumont & Co., established in January, 1919. Before that he had been about thirteen years in the East, including three years with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and four or five years with Messrs. Sander, Weiler & Co. In 1918, his firm showed a profit of roughly £20,000, but only a small profit for 1919.

Mr. Russ: "What was done with this £20,000?"  
The witness said it was left in the firm, and he only took expenses. In 1919 he went home on leave for the first time in nine years. Mr. Castro was left with his personal power of attorney and power of attorney for the firm. "As that time," said the defendant, "I had business connections all over the world. I had a sound business in 1919."

Mr. Russ: "What work did you do for the Hongkong Government?"—I sold for the Government, 10,000 short tons of rice. The value of that cargo was \$1,725,000 and I received a net commission of \$43,650.00. The turnover for 1919 was about \$4,000,000.

The defendant also said he had, in England, a wife and three children, under six years of age, all of whom were absolutely dependent on him.

### NEWS OF DISASTER.

Mr. Russ: "What was the first you heard of a disaster to your business?"—I received a cable in Paris from San Francisco, dated 15th May, 1920, which said "Deeply regret to inform you Hongkong position indicates disaster. They were caught with 2,300 tons of rice at \$12 (gold) per hundred pounds c.i.f. Cuba which could not be sold even at \$8 (gold) 100 lbs. Advise you leave for Hongkong, if any way." When I received this I cabled to three or four of the biggest rice firms in San Francisco to discuss the possibility of amalgamation, but I was not successful because they were all suffering from the effects of the slump in the Cuban Market.

Witness immediately returned to London and approached several firms there with a view to obtaining temporary financial assistance; if he could have got £10,000, he thought, he could have pulled things through. After cabling to one or two business friends in Hongkong for assistance, he decided to go straight back to Hongkong, via San Francisco where he found that his branch office had been closed and that a lot of money had been lost in speculation, undertaken against his instructions. He arrived in Hongkong on August 24th, 1920. The first thing he did was to see his bankers. They were the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Netherlands India Commercial Bank. Sir Newton Stubb (then Mr. Stubb) was very sympathetic and said he would do everything in his power. Later he went through the books with Mr. Castro and found that he would require about \$50,000 to tide over. He tried his friends in Hongkong, but was not successful, the business, but was not successful, though he considered the value of the goodwill of the firm was very high. He stayed in Hongkong from August 24th to September 1st.

### SUCH A WAR AND SUCH A SLUMP.

Mr. Russ: "What did you find the position in Hongkong?"  
Defendant: "They were practically in the same position that I was."

The Magistrate: "There was a trade slump?"  
Mr. Russ: "Have you ever known such a slump?"

Defendant: "There has never been such a war."

Defendant went on to explain that, as he considered Shanghai was the first money market in the Far East, he thought money might be easier there. People there knew his business capabilities and might help him. He had no expectation, then, of bankruptcy proceedings; he thought all his creditors were ready to assist him.

With regard to the \$50,000 which it had been said the defendant drew from the firm when it was in difficulties, defendant put in his replies to the Official Receiver's questions, to show that the proceeds of four cheques to which reference had been made were not used by him for private purposes.

Defendant went on to explain that he met with no better success in Shanghai in his search for financial aid, and he was obliged to obtain a position in order to support his wife and family. He never saw anything about his bankruptcy in the papers and when, later, he heard of it from friends coming from Hongkong he considered that Castro had power to act for him and in his then circumstances he could not face the expense of coming to Hongkong. He had no desire or intention to defeat proceedings. If he had, he would not have gone to Shanghai, at all, but to Saigon, Manila or Japan. In Shanghai he was always within the jurisdiction of H.M. Courts.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

# PRESIDENT SUN GOES TO SHUUKWAN.

## TO DIRECT NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

The Canton Times reports:—

President Sun Yat-sen left Canton for Shuikwan on the 6th. The President was accompanied by Mr. Hu Han-min, General Hsu Sung-chi, General Ching-chien, General Wang Tai-wai, Mr. Koo Ying-fun and the Presidential Staff escorted by a battalion of the President's body guards. At 6 a.m. the Presidential party boarded the C.S. Kianghang for the Canton-Hankow Railway Station. Among those who were present at the railway station to bid President Sun farewell were Governor Wu Ting-fang, Mr. Lin Sun, President of the Senate, Mr. Hsu Chien, President of the Supreme Court, and other high officials, and members of the Canton Women's War Relief Society.

President Sun Yat-sen has ordered general mobilization of the Northern Expeditionary Armies. Within the next ten days the different armies are to proceed northward. President Sun Yat-sen left Canton by special train for Shuikwan to give personal direction in the Northern Expedition. The expeditionary forces are ordered to advance along northward three routes. General Li Jih-chun, Chief of President Sun's General Staff, takes command of the central force; General Hsu Sung-chi, Commander-in-Chief of the Second Canton Army, commands the right wing; and General Wang Tai-wai, Commander of the First Mixed Brigade of the Canton Army, commands the left wing.

### FRIDAY'S GREAT OVATION FOR THE PRESIDENT.

On Friday last the first anniversary of President Sun Yat-sen's inauguration was celebrated in Canton with no less enthusiasm than last year. Throughout the day different main thoroughfares of the city were thronged with people. The decorations both on land and river were most beautiful. In spite of the rain, the lantern procession in the evening was participated in by several thousand persons among whom were many girls.

The members of the Kuo Ming Tang Party were the first to congratulate the President on the day. Their leader attended at the President's office early in the morning to pay their tribute to President Sun. At 12 o'clock President Sun, in his simple dress, and his staff took a motor car to the Treasury Building, where he received the congratulations of Government officials and representatives of public organizations. Several hundreds of soldiers lined both sides of the maloo leading to the Treasury Building, and gave the Chief Executive a guard of honour as his car passed. At 12.30 the Chief Executive received the congratulations of Governor Wu Ting-fang and all the other high officials. Then the President and the officials reviewed the grand parade of the citizens.

The parade was participated in by more than four hundred organizations, divided into two divisions. The first division started from the First Park, and the second from the East Bund. It was estimated that the number of participants could not be less than fifty thousand, the majority of whom were representatives from various organizations and labour unions. President and Mrs. Sun Yat-sen reviewed the parade from the second floor of the Treasury Building. "Long Live Dr. Sun" and other good wishes were shouted by the paraders as they passed the Treasury Building, and President Sun stood up and waved his hat in response. Mr. Y. P. Hsieh delivered the speech of congratulation to the President, on behalf of the labour union. More than one hundred "lions" and "dragons" carried along by the paraders were features of the parade. The many floats portraying President Sun's great work in founding the Republic were very attractive.

### NEW MINISTER OF INTERIOR.

President Sun has appointed Mr. Hsu Ching to be Minister of Interior Affairs. Mr. Hsu Ching is a native of Shantung, was the Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Force in Shantung during the Revolution in 1911, and Minister of Interior Affairs of President Sun's Provisional Government in Nanking.

### THE DECISION.

The Official Receiver (Mr. Orme) intimated that he did not dare to cross-examine in that Court. He thought the Magistrate might feel that the defendant's explanation was one that should go to a jury to be decided.

The Magistrate: "Mr. Russ has submitted that there is no case. Do you desire to address me on that?"

Mr. Orme: "I will, if your Worship considers that a possibility."

The Magistrate: "I said I should only refuse to commit if the defendant's explanations were such that, having heard them, no jury could possibly convict. I am not yet of that opinion."

Mr. Russ: "But if the defendant is not cross-examined, his evidence is not challenged."

The Magistrate: "Mr. Orme has reserved his right."

Mr. Russ: "It puts the defence in a difficult position if the Crown say 'I am not going to try this story,' but simply ask you to commit. No jury would convict on the facts; the creditors were friendly and the debtor was perfectly blameless as to the losses. The debtor's action, throughout, had been perfectly fair and he had not gone, as he might have done, to a place where extradition laws did not apply."

The Magistrate: "I am still of opinion that there is a case to go to a jury. (To the defendant): You stand committed for trial. Bail as before."

# ONEIDA COMMUNITY RELIANCE PLATE



3 PATTERNS IN STOCK.  
**LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.**

**CAFE WISEMAN**  
AND  
**RESTAURANT**  
For COMFORT and CONVENIENCE.  
THE IDEAL RESORT FOR ALL REFRESHMENTS.  
Quick and Dainty Service at Popular Prices.  
COFFEE A SPECIALITY ROASTED FRESH HOURLY.  
Agents for Faller's Chocolate.  
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

**COLUMBIA NEEDLES**  
SOFT, MEDIUM, LOUD.  
**RECORD ALBUMS**  
10 inch, 12 inch.  
POLISH FOR GRAFONOLS AND PIANOS.  
**ANDERSON'S**

**Powell**  
TELEPHONE 3146.  
**GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS.**  
We are making a  
**SPECIAL DISPLAY**  
of the  
**LATEST STYLES**  
in  
**SUITINGS and TROUSERINGS**  
for  
**SUMMER WEAR.**

You will be interested in This Season's Latest Productions  
now On Show at  
**10, ICE HOUSE STREET.**  
We guarantee style, fit and finish in all garments.







## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.  
POST OFFICES EVACUATED AND PRISONERS RELEASED.

London, May 7th.

In accordance with the decisions reached at the Irish Republican Army Officers Conference, the Anti-Treaty forces are evacuating the Post Offices recently seized in Dublin and 108 prisoners captured by the Pro-Treaty forces at Killenny, mentioned in a cable on the 3rd inst., have been unconditionally released.

## INDIAN PROVINCIAL LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

## STANUADHANCE TO CONSTITUTIONAL METHODS.

Bombay, May 7th.

At the Provincial Liberal Conference, presided over by Mr. Sastri, a resolution was passed calling for staunch adherence to constitutional means, and urging an acceleration of pace towards complete self-government, with immediate steps to introduce full responsible government in the provinces. The resolution also demanded the reduction of military expenditure.

## FURTHER FIGHTING IN RAJPUTNA.

## CROWD DISPERSED BY MILITARY.

Simla, May 7th.

Fresh agrarian trouble has occurred among the Bhils in the Sirohi state of Rajputna, 3,000 of whom concentrated in defiance of the authorities. They were dispersed by the military, firing to the hills after eleven had been killed.

In a previous cable from Simla, dated April 14th, it was stated that fighting had broken out in several villages of the Sirohi State of Rajputna, owing to the refusal of the natives to pay taxes. The military operations had such a salutary effect that the trouble had apparently terminated.

## JIM LARKIN RE-ARRESTED.

## CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL ANARCHY.

New York, May 7th.

Jim Larkin, who, according to a cable message published yesterday, had been released on a bail of \$18,000, was immediately re-arrested on an old indictment, charging him with criminal anarchy.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## GENOA CONFERENCE.

## CRISIS STILL UNSOLVED.

Paris, May 7th.

The crisis at Genoa has not yet been solved. A French report says that Mr. Lloyd George told M. Barthou that France had a perfect right to turn to Belgium when required to choose between Belgium and Britain, but this chivalrous attitude was not without some ingratitude to her loyal British ally, who might be rendered less exclusive in future in the choice of Allies. M. Barthou contended that France was only maintaining a principle. His Government hoped for the continuance of close relations.

## NOT A QUESTION OF CHOOSING BETWEEN BRITAIN AND BELGIUM.

M. Barthou has made a statement that he had been instructed to support Belgium's demand for safeguarding private property, which the French Parliament and public considered justified; but he emphatically denied that there had ever been a question of choosing between Britain and Belgium. He referred to the unforgettable heroism and sacrifices of Britain, the British dominions, and Belgium, and declared with emotion that they loved both Britain and Belgium.

## NON-AGGRESSION PACT USELESS WITHOUT RUSSIA.

He thought that Russia would probably refuse to accept the terms offered, and said that the non-aggression pact would be a good thing if Russia agreed to it, but all would be over if her answer were evasive, as it would be useless to sign without her.

## SOVIET DESIRES EASIER TERMS.

M. Litvinoff, interviewed by Reuters, regarded the Powers' conditions as going back on the agreement reached in earlier conversations, and considered that they must undergo modification before a settlement could be reached. He hinted at the possibility of the matter not being settled at the present conference, but referred to a special committee.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.  
OFFICIALS IN DISGRACE.

WU PEI FU DEMANDS HEAVY COMPENSATION FROM CHANG.

Peking, May 6th.

A mandate issued last night states that Yeh Kung Cho and others instigated the civil war, and that they cannot escape punishment for the crime.

Liang Shih Yi (nominally Prime Minister), Yeh Kung Cho (Minister of Communications), and Chang Hu (Minister of Finance), are dismissed from their offices, deprived of their ranks and merits, and are referred to the judicial courts for punishment.

All the Mukden troops are ordered to immediately withdraw beyond the Great Wall (which they are feverishly endeavoring to do), pending further orders from the Government.

The Chihli forces are also ordered to return to their stations.

It appears that General Wu Pei Fu demanded the dismissal of Chang Tso Lin as well as Liang Shih Yi, Yeh Kung Cho and Chang Hu. He also insisted upon the payment by Chang Tso Lin of \$20,000,000 as compensation to the Chihli forces, and \$8,000,000 to recoup the losses of the people in Chihli.

The Government, to-day, is considering the question of Chang Tso Lin and the appointment of his successor, for which Sun Lich Chun and Chang Ching Hui are both mentioned, with greater support in favour of the former.

## FLIGHT OF LIANG SHIH YI.

It is reported that Liang Shih Yi has fled from Tientsin.

## CHANG TSO LIN'S SUCCESSOR.

This afternoon, General Pao Kwei Ching, the former Manchurian military commander, is mentioned as the successor to General Chang Tso Lin.

It is expected that Generals Tang Ching Lin and Yin Kwei will replace Chang Ching Hui and Chi Ching Lin, the Tsuchuns of Chahar and Jehol.

## FENGTIEN FORCES HOLDING UP STATIONMASTERS.

The Fengtien forces who are travelling on foot along the Mukden line are holding up the stationmasters and demanding funds, thus blackening the good reputation they have gained elsewhere.

## CHANG TSO LIN'S SCAPEGOAT.

It is reported that General Chang Tso Lin insisted upon Sun Lich Chun taking command in the field, not because he was qualified for the work, but in order that Sun Lich Chun could share the odium of defeat if success were not attained. Chang Tso Lin is recognising in Sun Lich Chun a dangerous rival in Manchuria.

## WU PEI FU PROMISES CHIHILI TROOPS WILL NOT ENTER PEKING.

A delegation from the Peking Chinese Chamber of Commerce visited General Wu Pei Fu, and the latter promised that the Chihli troops would not be allowed to enter Peking.

General Wu Pei Fu asked the delegation to congratulate Wang Hui, Chang upon the good order he had maintained in Peking throughout the fighting.

## TROOPS TRAINS AT TIENTSIN.

A number of troop trains from Laofa and some from Manchang passed through Tientsin early this morning. The occupants were mostly orderly.

One train fired a few shots at the British Volunteers guarding the railway in the vicinity of the golf course, but there were no casualties, and the fire was not returned.

A train with Allied flags in front of the engine, and carrying Allied detachments, proceeded to Peking with materials for the repair of the line, which is broken in the neighbourhood of Langfang. There were also some passengers on board this train.

(Continued on next column.)

## BELGIUM HAS NO CONFIDENCE IN SOVIET.

The firmness of Belgium's attitude towards Russia was voiced by M. Thiebaux in an interview with the newspaper *Le Matin*. He declared that Belgium had no confidence in documents signed by the Soviets. He would not budge on the question of private property, and hoped that the conference would engender new confidence, but feared that such confidence was very remote.

The newspapers this morning are full of rumours regarding Genoa. As an example, *Le Journal* states that the Russians and the Czech-Slovaks initiated a treaty on May 4th, similar to the Russo-German agreement.

## RUMOUR OF POLITICAL RESIGNATION OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

A more improbable rumour in the same paper is that Mr. Lloyd George is contemplating resigning from politics in order to write his memoirs, for which certain publishers have offered £3,000.

## STRAGGLING FENGTIEN FORCES.

Tientsin, May 6th.

It is understood that there are a few Fengtien troops remaining at Tientsin and Peking.

The various reports of the cutting off and disarming of Fengtien troops at Tongku, Lanchow and elsewhere are not confirmed.

## LAST OF THE FENGTIEN FORCES LEAVE LAOFA.

Tientsin, May 6th.

The last of the Fengtien forces are reported to have left Laofa last night. Altogether a dozen huge train-loads passed through Tientsin, and numbers of trucks were sent up with the object of shepherding the fugitives through Tientsin. Many are retreating by road northwards towards Tientsin and the Manchurian frontier.

Fear of serious looting at Tientsin have much lessened, but precautions are still taken.

There was some fighting at Manchang yesterday afternoon, and a retreat from Manchang was ordered.

The Fengtien forces requested numerous trucks, which were not forthcoming. It is understood that they are retreating by road eastwards.

Obviously there is a complete debacle everywhere, and further fighting westward and southward of Tientsin is most unlikely, and serious resistance anywhere is very improbable.

## CHANG TSO LIN'S SON.

Tientsin, May 6th.

The rumours that Chang Tso Lin's son had been killed are not confirmed. Probably he has gone to Mukden with his father.

## RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES INTERRUPTED.

Tientsin, May 6th.

Yesterday was a day of varied and exciting incidents in Tientsin. Yesterday morning a train for Peking returned, and reported that the Fengtien cavalry had cut the line, sawn down telegraph poles and cut the wires at Yangtsin, and were holding the station. The Fengtien forces, however, fled or were captured on the arrival of a train load of Chihli troops from Tientsin. It is hoped that the railway and telegraph will be restored to-day, and it is also expected that the Tsin-Pu line will be open to-day.

## VILLAGES LOOTED.

Bands of Fengtien troops are wandering through the countryside; some are looting villages, and one party of 3,000 created much alarm, as they approached the ex-German concession, but they did not enter.

The pursuing Chihli forces are rounding up the fugitives and several skirmishes occurred not far from Tientsin.

## CURLEW'S CAPTAIN HELD UP BY MACHINE-GUN FIRE.

Owing to considerable machine-gun and rifle fire across the river, the ice-breaker *Chingling*, carrying the Captain of H.M.S. Curlew, was unable to come up yesterday afternoon. H.M.S. *Murasion* went down and found the fighting ended, and escorted the *Chingling* up the river. Several trainloads of Chihli troops have passed, dropping cavalry en route for rounding up any fugitives.

## ANOTHER FENGTIEN BRIGADE CAPTURED.

Considerable fighting developed at Chungliangchen ending in the capture of more than a brigade of the Fengtien forces.

## FIGHTING ENDED IN PEKING REGION.

With the exception of the rounding up of small groups of scattered Fengtien troops, military operations in the Peking region are ended; but the outpost districts are steadily strengthening.

Tang Chih Ling, the Military Commissioner of Hsuanhuifu has arrived at Kalgan and taken over control from Feng Shou Ming. The commandant the Chihli Second Brigade went to Changan from Kalgan yesterday with the same object.

2,000 Fengtien troops from Jehol are reported to be approaching Tungchow as they are not aware of Changtso's defeat.

## WAR DAMAGE TO BE ASSESSED.

Five commissioners are visiting the local war area for the purpose of assessing the damage.

It is reported that Feng Yuh-siang is preparing to march towards Kaifeng, where military preparations are proceeding.

It is not believed that Chaoji would have shown opposition to Wu Pei-fu in spite of promises to support someone else.

## GENERALS TO BE OUTLAWED.

Probably Chenshufan and Shensi will be declared outlawed, but it is pointed out that the war against Fengtien has reached a stage where such pin-pricks would not endanger the Chihli position.

## GENERAL WU PEI FU PROCEEDING TO TIENTSIN.

Peking, May 7th.

General Wu Pei Fu left Peking by special train yesterday morning with the intention of proceeding to Tientsin. He was escorted by three train loads of Third Division troops, while the Fourth and Thirteenth Mixed Brigades were also despatched towards Tientsin. The Eleventh Division marched eastward along the railway.

The Fengtien troops are not offering any resistance and it is evident that the Chihli forces could capture thousands by pressing the pursuit.

A mandate issued last night appoints the Minister of Interior (Kao Ling Wei) to concurrently act as Minister of Communications.

All danger of looting at Tientsin is considered to be over.

## A CLASH NEAR TIENTSIN.

Peking, May 7th.

The Chihli and Fengtien troops clashed near Tientsin.

## PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY OUT.

A railway cut north of Kwangshui is reported. Chao Ti has taken sides against Wu Pei Fu. There was fighting yesterday at Chengchow. To-day there is fighting at Sinyangchow. Chikungshan is isolated.

## CHIHILI SUPPLY TRAIN FIRED ON.

Peking, May 7th.

It is reported that a Chihli supply train was fired on near Changchow this morning.

A Chihli detachment was sent to deal with the situation.

## LUNGCHOW BRIDGE INTACT.

Peking, May 7th.

It is officially reported from Tientsin that the Lungchow bridge, which was reported yesterday to have been broken, is still intact. It is being guarded by Japanese. It is believed, however, that no Fengtien forces have reached Mukden, and therefore it is assumed that Chang Tso Lin plans to halt at the Great Wall in an endeavour to politically improve his position.

## PRESIDENTIAL REPRIMANDS.

Peking, May 7th.

The vernacular papers state that Lu Tsung Yu, Tso Yu Lin, Cheng Hung Xien, and Tang Yeh Hsuan have been reprimanded as instigators of the present civil strife.

It is stated that the first two are accused of helping to finance the Fengtien forces.

## MILITARY MOVEMENTS PREVENT RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Peking, May 7th.

A military special train manned by one officer and ten men each of Americans, British, Japanese, and French, arrived from Tientsin last night, but the military movements are preventing traffic to-day.

## SHANGHAI NEWSPAPER OFFICES BOMBED.

Shanghai, May 7th.

A bomb exploded last evening at the offices of the *China Times*.

A shabbily-dressed man threw a bomb into the door-way, afterwards making his escape.

No material damage resulted, beyond breaking windows.

## DIAMONDS MISSING AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, May 7th.

A French jeweller staying at the Astor House Hotel has reported to the police the disappearance of diamonds valued at \$3,000.

## NO EXCUSE FOR INDEMNITIES.

SUN YAT SEN BACKED THE WRONG HORSE.

London, May 7th.

The *Manchester Guardian* in an editorial, says that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has apparently backed the wrong horse and must now readjust his diplomacy.

The important fact about the fighting, is that no excuse has been given for foreign interests to send forces to China to exact preposterous indemnities for damages.

The upshot of the fighting gives little hope for the consolidation of China, as evidently her great unifying mind has yet to come.

## YUNNAN CAREERING TO RUIN.

## TIBETAN TRIBES ON THE WAR PATH.

According to correspondence from Lichiang, north-west Yunnan, it would seem that the unrest of other parts of China were in comparison only a touch of spring fever.

The *N.C. Daily News* correspondent states: "Yunnan is in a terrible state. All the soldiers have been withdrawn from here and sent to the capital to fight in the civil war over the governorship. The Tibetan tribes have cleaned out Chungking and threaten to come right down to Lichiang; if they do there is nothing to stop them except the Yangtze. The whole northern border to Yunnan is crumbling with revolt and the country is everywhere unsafe. In the south, bandits hold up caravans indiscriminately. In the north, the Tibetans kill and harry. Meanwhile the fair here this month promises to be a fiasco. Half the country is under opium crop, and the price of rice soaring."

After this, the deluge!

BRITISH LEGION.  
EXTENSION OF ACTIVITIES.

It is surely something of a record, particularly in the present condition of financial stringency, for an organisation whose branches number over a thousand and whose activities are almost exclusively confined to social services on behalf of its members, to carry several hundred pounds to the capital account after paying all administrative expenses out of the interest on invested funds. Such is the proud boast of the British Legion, on whose behalf a "big push" is being inaugurated on March 31st, in order to increase the membership, so that it may in truth claim to speak for the whole of the ex-Services cause. The Legion sets great store in getting into its ranks all who have served in any of the Forces, thus helping to keep alive by means of one great brotherhood that lofty spirit of true comradeship, of self-sacrifice, and of outstanding loyalty which in the war animated all ranks.

The British Legion, it will be remembered, is the comprehensive name given to the amalgamation of societies separately known as the Comrades of the Great War, the National Association of Discharged Sailors and Soldiers, the National Federation of Discharged and Demobilised Sailors and Soldiers, and the Officers' Association. The Legion already has 1,700 branches in England and Wales, and it is hoped that this number will be considerably increased as a result of the memorable campaign which is to be waged throughout the country from March 31st to April 8th. At an inaugural luncheon at the Savoy Hotel on March 24th at which the scheme was propounded, the president, Field-Marshal Earl Haig, who presided, further explained the high ideals for which the legion is striving. He was supported by, among others, General Sir Ian Hamilton and Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice.

Earl Haig, in impressing upon those present the non-political nature of the organisation, said it was laid down in their constitution that the legion existed "to perpetuate in the civil life of the Empire and the world the principles for which we have fought; to inculcate a sense of loyalty to the Crown, community, State, and nation, to promote unity amongst all classes; to make right the matter of might; to secure peace and goodwill on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom, and democracy, and to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual service and helpfulness." That was a fine ideal, and he could assure them that the organisation was trying to live up to it.

(Cheers.) By way of illustrating the amount of work involved, Earl Haig mentioned that 720 personal applications were dealt with each week, 3,500 letters were received each week, and the same number despatched. The whole of the administrative expenses had been met without drawing upon the donations of the public or upon other funds, which he thought was a very fine record. Valuable social work was being done by the clubs established by the legion in bringing all classes together and by helping in educational work. "The legion can play a very great part in winning the peace," declared Earl Haig. "There are many parts of the Empire, and, indeed, of the whole world, disturbed at the moment, and it is of vital importance that the heart of the Empire should be sound. (Hear, hear.) It has been asked why I am talking so much about the British Legion; why I am not at the Grand National to-day—(laughter)—or why I am not sunning myself in the South of France. It is because I feel we have an opportunity before us which may never recur, of bringing all classes of the country together. (Cheers.) Of course, there are certain number of 'Red Flaggers' about, excellent fellows—for one or two of whom I have recently obtained passages out to the Dominions—(laughter)—but we have the men who remain behind, and I am proud to have any man in the legion who has fought for his country." They had also to look to the rising generation, for upon them the future depended, and it was only by looking after them that they would have a sound nation in the years to come. "I am perfectly certain," concluded Earl Haig, "that if we can bring all classes into this movement we shall be like the British Empire and the Old Country, thoroughly sound at heart." (Cheers.)

## A FINE RECORD OF WORK.

Colonel E. C. Hearn, general secretary of the Legion, speaking of the work of the organisation, said they put the question of finding employment for disabled men first and foremost. The King's Roll scheme had done a great deal in finding jobs for disabled ex-Services men. It had met with a gratifying response, particularly from certain classes of business men, but with by no means as large a response as it should have had from Government departments and public bodies. The Legion had been trying to rectify that state of affairs, and had met with considerable success, but there was one section still a long way behind, and that was those people who put above their shops the Royal Arms and called themselves Royal Warrant holders. He thought in addition those people should be able to display the King's Seal. (Hear, hear.) Since its foundation nine months ago the Legion had been able to find work for many thousands of men, and it was hoped that in connection with the big developments about to be undertaken by the Underground railway systems of London preference would be given to ex-Services men. With regard to pensions, up to date the Legion had been able to rectify 1,500 cases and completely to turn over 204 cases which had been turned down by the authorities. Recently the Legion had been assured of the sympathetic support of the united churches. They had all promised during the forthcoming campaign to pray for and preach about the work of the organisation and to help to their utmost by their spiritual assistance. "During the war," said Colonel Hearn, "when we were in the mud of Ypres or on the slopes of Gallipoli, the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TROUBLE ON THE S.S. "KINSHAN."  
CHIEF OFFICER STABBED BY COOLIES.

News of the high handed methods adopted by the various Chinese Labour Guilds employed on shipping work in the Colony is well illustrated by an unpleasant incident which occurred on the *Kinshan* last Thursday, when the Chief Officer of that vessel was stabbed on the back of the head by a coolie.

The trouble arose between the cargo coolies and the Government Indian watchmen employed on vessel. These watchmen, from all accounts, have not been giving a great deal of satisfaction and the coolies have had occasion to make complaints as to their attitude towards them. On Thursday a quarrel arose between an Indian ship's watchman and a coolie. The exact nature of the quarrel we have been unable to gather, but the affair grew into a *melee*, between the watchmen on the ship and a number of coolies. The Chief Officer, Lieut. Gibson, R.N., went to investigate the matter, and after a lot of trouble managed to separate the combatants, but not without using force. When things had quietened down, the Chief Officer turned to walk away when he was suddenly struck in the back of the head by a coolie with a cargo hook. A scalp wound about three inches long was inflicted. The coolies then dispersed and it is understood that no arrests have been made. Mr. Gibson, after having his head dressed, was able to carry on with his duties.

Arising out of the incident, the Cargo Coolie Guild made a protest to the owners of the vessel, the Hongkong, Canton and Amoy Steamship Company, for the Chief Officer to be removed from the service of the Company. The coolies enlisted the sympathy of the other labour guilds. They refused to have the matter investigated, as the Company rightly promised to do, but asked for Mr. Gibson's prompt removal. To appease them it was finally arranged that Lieut. Gibson should be transferred from the *s.s. Kinshan*, which is on the Canton run, to the *s.s. Sui Tai* which is on the Amoy run.

Lieut. Gibson has been in the employ of the Company for five years and has proved to be an excellent officer and the ship's officers and men speak very highly of him as a man.

No justification has been offered by the Guilds for their most unreasonable demand, which shows the high-handed manner in which they are now prepared to deal with the local shipping firms.

country was behind us. We want the country behind us to-day. We want them not to forget that the men whom they so loyally assisted then are the ex-Services men of to-day. Don't run away with the idea, because you occasionally hear of black sheep, that the whole of the ex-Services men are wrong. They are not. They have exactly the same spirit which animated them in the dark days of the war, but if some of them appear to be disgruntled because they are somewhat disillusioned, can you wonder at it? Some of these disgruntled people have been through hell for the sake of their country, and I want the people of this country to be pident with them." (Cheers.)

Major-General Sir F. Maurice, in detailing the work of the benevolent funds, said they had been able to prevent absolute destitution amongst those who had fought for their country and their dependents. But there was a great deal more to be done. The first object of the British Legion had been to bring about co-ordination of the voluntary efforts on behalf of ex-Services men. A great deal had already been achieved in that direction, and in all matters of relief work the first thing to be considered was the prevention of overlapping, and it was with that object that the Unity Relief Fund was started. It was worked in two parts—one to prevent unemployment as far as possible, and the other to relieve cases of actual distress. With the assistance of the Admiralty the Legion had been able to inaugurate schemes for the employment of ex-Services men in breaking up ships of war which would otherwise have gone to Germany as a consequence of the rate of exchange. As regards relief of distress, that for the most part was given in kind. They had distributed £23,000 during the past year, mainly in the form of food, boots, and clothes, and on the employment side they distributed £270,000, mostly as loans. Against that their administrative expenses had been £23,900. He did not believe there was another fund in the country that was so economically administered. (Cheers.) Another branch of their work was the education of children. That was most important, because it was on the future of the children that the country depended. Their anxiety now was whether they could do in the future as they had in the past, for under the great economies that were being effected in the Services they were faced with a second demobilisation. Just at the moment when they were getting a grip of the problem they were faced with a new one, and that problem could only be met by the unity of all classes. (Cheers.)

Lord BURNHAM, in proposing the health of the chairman, said they must all have been impressed by the statement made by Major-General Maurice. It was a record of work done, at a very small rate of administrative expenditure, and with far-reaching results, of which the Legion had every reason to be proud. It seemed to him that the work of the Legion was essential to any properly conceived scheme of national reconstruction. (Hear, hear.) Referring to the discharges from the Services consequent upon the recommendations of the Geddes Committee, Lord Burnham said the lot of those men was a sad one, the more so because much of the glamour of the war had gone, and the appeal did not come so quickly to the public heart. This made it all the more necessary for an organisation such as that, capable of dealing in a common-sense and human manner with such cases, to see that those men—some of them the very pick of the Services—were helped back to their rightful place in civil life. (Hear, hear.) Earl Haig suitably acknowledged the compliment.



# NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S "N. J. CLUB"

A  
NOVEL  
BOTTLE



FILLED  
WITH  
PERFECT  
"SCOTCH"

WORLD WIDE IDENTICAL QUALITY

OBTAINABLE AT ALL

WINE MERCHANTS

SOLE AGENTS

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

DOUGLAS & GRANT LTD.

KIRKCALDY, SCOTLAND

RICE MILLING

MACHINERY

The largest and  
most widely



experienced makers  
in the world.

Sole Agents in South China

DODWELL & CO., HONGKONG.

You Can't beat it.

FINDLATER'S

SPECIAL SCOTCH WHISKY.

\$40 per case (duty paid).

Agents,

CARTERS.

1a. Chater Road,

Tel. 3549.

HAWTHORNE & PEARSON

Late of Savile Row, London.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS  
AND BREECHES MAKERS

Now to announce that they are now producing

LOUNGE SUITS from \$55

Cut and Finish guaranteed. A visit is cordially invited.

2, Union Building (First Floor)

Entrance opposite General Post Office, Hongkong.

P. O. Box 530.

## WHY Jekyll CAN CURE HYDE.

THE THEORY OF AUTO-  
SUGGESTION.

KNOWLEDGE THAT MAY BECOME  
A PERIL.

A short, stocky, grey-bearded man of six-five, looking like M. Poincaré with a smile, stood on the stage of the Wigmore Hall on March 29th and told an audience, chiefly consisting of beaming women, all about the wonders of auto-suggestion. He was M. Coué, of Nancy, whose interesting cult has suddenly become elevated to the proportions of a craze.

Auto-suggestion was not a new thing, said M. Coué, it existed from the beginning of the world—from the time of Monsieur Adam and Madame Eve! An infant of two days old cried in its cradle; when its parent took it up it ceased (M. Coué imitated the little cries and the parent walking up and down with it, to the delight of the audience). The parent returns it to the cradle and again it ceases to cry. Once more it is taken up and walked up and down and again it ceases. Here is a child suggesting to its parent and, unfortunately for the parent, succeeding. Suppose, on the other hand, its mother lets it cry for five minutes, 10 minutes, perhaps an hour; finding no notice taken of it the child will cease, unconscious auto-suggestion telling him that it is no use. Auto-suggestion can be the most beneficial thing in the world when well applied, producing what people called miracles, but resulting in evil and disaster when badly applied. It was well applied or badly applied, like a hand-grenade in the hands of a woman, said M. Coué with a smile at his large audience, would be dangerous. If learnt properly, auto-suggestion was not dangerous. Only in the hands of the ignorant was it dangerous.

The first principle of his theory was that every idea, good or bad, that possessed one's mind tended to become a reality—within the domain of possibility. There was always the latter restriction. We were not like the crab which, having lost a claw in battle, made another to grow.

### TWO BEINGS.

"In each one of us," M. Coué explained, "there are two beings—the conscious and the sub-conscious. The first represents the will, the second the imagination. The first we know all about; the second is a mystery to most of us. Learn to develop the sub-conscious or imaginative side, and we are on the way to a happier and healthier life. The sub-conscious or imaginative sense so runs away with a person who is ill that he becomes infinitely worse. All ideas we have not tend to become realities, but do become realities."

M. Coué illustrated his point. "The actual physical side of a man's illness may be represented by the figure 1. On top of this, the unhappy patient builds an imaginative fabric which may be represented by 10, 20, or 100. Teach him how to rid himself of this make-believe bogey of 10, 20, or 100, and, at the worst, he is only left with the original 1."

"People who have become paralysed," he explained, "often remain paralysed long after the original cause has passed. Teach them only think they are paralysed. Teach them to think otherwise, and they are cured. That is called a miracle, but it is nothing of the sort."

### FIVE EXAMPLES.

M. Coué then gave five simple examples of how the conflict between the will and the imagination shows itself—

1. If you are having a sleepless night and concentrate your will on trying to go to sleep you become feverish and more sleepless than ever. Cease to think about sleep and you are often asleep before you know where you are.

2. If you forget a person's name in the middle of a conversation and concentrate on trying to remember it, the case is hopeless. Leave it alone, and the sub-conscious self operates. In a few minutes you say: "Oh, I remember, his name is So-and-so."

3. Everybody at some time or other has been afflicted with the desire to laugh immoderately in the wrong place. Try to suppress the desire, and you become worse.

4. The cyclist who is learning sees a brick or some other obstacle ahead, and concentrates his will on avoiding it. Generally he runs into it.

5. The more people who stutter strive to become coherent the more hopeless their case becomes. If they can "ease up" they talk properly.

M. Coué then passed from the theoretical to the practical. A number of men and women from the audience went on the stage, and in each case what happened was the same.

### "CLASP HARD."

M. Coué bidding the subject clasp hands, said intensely: "Clasp hard, harder, harder! Now say 'I want to loose them, but I cannot.'"

The subjects at this stage had the hands clasped convulsively. In the case of one man the strain showed in the veins of his face and neck.

"Think now 'I can,'" said M. Coué gently at this stage. Immediately the subject relaxed, smiled, and the hands fell gently apart. In the case of the man mentioned his relaxation came with an audible grunt.

The same formula was gone through with the hand pressed on a table, and with the single fist clenched. In each case, "I want to, but I can't" left the subject helpless, and "I can" freed him. Imagination triumphed over the will.

"He lived and died a Servant of the People," are the concluding words on the white marble headstone which is to mark the grave of Mr. Will Crooks.

Scotland's Glory through the Ages

a brand of historic lineage.

HOLD an historical firm responsible for the quality of your guests' whisky by serving "P.D." Scotch. No difference in price, but a big difference in quality.

Everyone's favourite Scotch—everywhere.

PETER DAWSON, LTD.,  
Distillers, GLASGOW,  
SCOTLAND.

Sole Distributing Agents for  
Hongkong and South China.  
Messrs. H. BURTON & SONS,  
18, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.



Make Shaving a Pleasure  
With Cuticura Talcum

After shaving with Cuticura Soap the Cuticura way, Cuticura Talcum is an indispensable adjunct. Antiseptic and prophylactic, it is soothing and refreshing to the most tender skin.

Sole U.S. Patents 1,344,000 to 1,344,001, 1,344,002 to 1,344,003, 1,344,004 to 1,344,005, 1,344,006 to 1,344,007, 1,344,008 to 1,344,009, 1,344,010 to 1,344,011, 1,344,012 to 1,344,013, 1,344,014 to 1,344,015, 1,344,016 to 1,344,017, 1,344,018 to 1,344,019, 1,344,020 to 1,344,021, 1,344,022 to 1,344,023, 1,344,024 to 1,344,025, 1,344,026 to 1,344,027, 1,344,028 to 1,344,029, 1,344,030 to 1,344,031, 1,344,032 to 1,344,033, 1,344,034 to 1,344,035, 1,344,036 to 1,344,037, 1,344,038 to 1,344,039, 1,344,040 to 1,344,041, 1,344,042 to 1,344,043, 1,344,044 to 1,344,045, 1,344,046 to 1,344,047, 1,344,048 to 1,344,049, 1,344,050 to 1,344,051, 1,344,052 to 1,344,053, 1,344,054 to 1,344,055, 1,344,056 to 1,344,057, 1,344,058 to 1,344,059, 1,344,060 to 1,344,061, 1,344,062 to 1,344,063, 1,344,064 to 1,344,065, 1,344,066 to 1,344,067, 1,344,068 to 1,344,069, 1,344,070 to 1,344,071, 1,344,072 to 1,344,073, 1,344,074 to 1,344,075, 1,344,076 to 1,344,077, 1,344,078 to 1,344,079, 1,344,080 to 1,344,081, 1,344,082 to 1,344,083, 1,344,084 to 1,344,085, 1,344,086 to 1,344,087, 1,344,088 to 1,344,089, 1,344,090 to 1,344,091, 1,344,092 to 1,344,093, 1,344,094 to 1,344,095, 1,344,096 to 1,344,097, 1,344,098 to 1,344,099, 1,344,100 to 1,344,101, 1,344,102 to 1,344,103, 1,344,104 to 1,344,105, 1,344,106 to 1,344,107, 1,344,108 to 1,344,109, 1,344,110 to 1,344,111, 1,344,112 to 1,344,113, 1,344,114 to 1,344,115, 1,344,116 to 1,344,117, 1,344,118 to 1,344,119, 1,344,120 to 1,344,121, 1,344,122 to 1,344,123, 1,344,124 to 1,344,125, 1,344,126 to 1,344,127, 1,344,128 to 1,344,129, 1,344,130 to 1,344,131, 1,344,132 to 1,344,133, 1,344,134 to 1,344,135, 1,344,136 to 1,344,137, 1,344,138 to 1,344,139, 1,344,140 to 1,344,141, 1,344,142 to 1,344,143, 1,344,144 to 1,344,145, 1,344,146 to 1,344,147, 1,344,148 to 1,344,149, 1,344,150 to 1,344,151, 1,344,152 to 1,344,153, 1,344,154 to 1,344,155, 1,344,156 to 1,344,157, 1,344,158 to 1,344,159, 1,344,160 to 1,344,161, 1,344,162 to 1,344,163, 1,344,164 to 1,344,165, 1,344,166 to 1,344,167, 1,344,168 to 1,344,169, 1,344,170 to 1,344,171, 1,344,172 to 1,344,173, 1,344,174 to 1,344,175, 1,344,176 to 1,344,177, 1,344,178 to 1,344,179, 1,344,180 to 1,344,181, 1,344,182 to 1,344,183, 1,344,184 to 1,344,185, 1,344,186 to 1,344,187, 1,344,188 to 1,344,189, 1,344,190 to 1,344,191, 1,344,192 to 1,344,193, 1,344,194 to 1,344,195, 1,344,196 to 1,344,197, 1,344,198 to 1,344,199, 1,344,200 to 1,344,201, 1,344,202 to 1,344,203, 1,344,204 to 1,344,205, 1,344,206 to 1,344,207, 1,344,208 to 1,344,209, 1,344,210 to 1,344,211, 1,344,212 to 1,344,213, 1,344,214 to 1,344,215, 1,344,216 to 1,344,217, 1,344,218 to 1,344,219, 1,344,220 to 1,344,221, 1,344,222 to 1,344,223, 1,344,224 to 1,344,225, 1,344,226 to 1,344,227, 1,344,228 to 1,344,229, 1,344,230 to 1,344,231, 1,344,232 to 1,344,233, 1,344,234 to 1,344,235, 1,344,236 to 1,344,237, 1,344,238 to 1,344,239, 1,344,240 to 1,344,241, 1,344,242 to 1,344,243, 1,344,244 to 1,344,245, 1,344,246 to 1,344,247, 1,344,248 to 1,344,249, 1,344,250 to 1,344,251, 1,344,252 to 1,344,253, 1,344,254 to 1,344,255, 1,344,256 to 1,344,257, 1,344,258 to 1,344,259, 1,344,260 to 1,344,261, 1,344,262 to 1,344,263, 1,344,264 to 1,344,265, 1,344,266 to 1,344,267, 1,344,268 to 1,344,269, 1,344,270 to 1,344,271, 1,344,272 to 1,344,273, 1,344,274 to 1,344,275, 1,344,276 to 1,344,277, 1,344,278 to 1,344,279, 1,344,280 to 1,344,281, 1,344,282 to 1,344,283, 1,344,284 to 1,344,285, 1,344,286 to 1,344,287, 1,344,288 to 1,344,289, 1,344,290 to 1,344,291, 1,344,292 to 1,344,293, 1,344,294 to 1,344,295, 1,344,296 to 1,344,297, 1,344,298 to 1,344,299, 1,344,300 to 1,344,301, 1,344,302 to 1,344,303, 1,344,304 to 1,344,305, 1,344,306 to 1,344,307, 1,344,308 to 1,344,309, 1,344,310 to 1,344,311, 1,344,312 to 1,344,313, 1,344,314 to 1,344,315, 1,344,316 to 1,344,317, 1,344,318 to 1,344,319, 1,344,320 to 1,344,321, 1,344,322 to 1,344,323, 1,344,324 to 1,344,325, 1,344,326 to 1,344,327, 1,344,328 to 1,344,329, 1,344,330 to 1,344,331, 1,344,332 to 1,344,333, 1,344,334 to 1,344,335, 1,344,336 to 1,344,337, 1,344,338 to 1,344,339, 1,344,340 to 1,344,341, 1,344,342 to 1,344,343, 1,344,344 to 1,344,345, 1,344,346 to 1,344,347, 1,344,348 to 1,344,349, 1,344,350 to 1,344,351, 1,344,352 to 1,344,353, 1,344,354 to 1,344,355, 1,344,356 to 1,344,357, 1,344,358 to 1,344,359, 1,344,360 to 1,344,361, 1,344,362 to 1,344,363, 1,344,364 to 1,344,365, 1,344,366 to 1,344,367, 1,344,368 to 1,344,369, 1,344,370 to 1,344,371, 1,344,372 to 1,344,373, 1,344,374 to 1,344,375, 1,344,376 to 1,344,377, 1,344,378 to 1,344,379, 1,344,380 to 1,344,381, 1,344,382 to 1,344,383, 1,344,384 to 1,344,385, 1,344,386 to 1,344,387, 1,344,388 to 1,344,389, 1,344,390 to 1,344,391, 1,344,392 to 1,344,393, 1,344,394 to 1,344,395, 1,344,396 to 1,344,397, 1,344,398 to 1,344,399, 1,344,400 to 1,344,401, 1,344,402 to 1,344,403, 1,344,404 to 1,344,405, 1,344,406 to 1,344,407, 1,344,408 to 1,344,409, 1,344,410 to 1,344,411, 1,344,412 to 1,344,413, 1,344,414 to 1,344,415, 1,344,416 to 1,344,417, 1,344,418 to 1,344,419, 1,344,420 to 1,344,421, 1,344,422 to 1,344,423, 1,344,424 to 1,344,425, 1,344,426 to 1,344,427, 1,344,428 to 1,344,429, 1,344,430 to 1,344,431, 1,344,432 to 1,344,433, 1,344,434 to 1,344,435, 1,344,436 to 1,344,437, 1,344,438 to 1,344,439, 1,344,440 to 1,344,441, 1,344,442 to 1,344,443, 1,344,444 to 1,344,445, 1,344,446 to 1,344,447, 1,344,448 to 1,344,449, 1,344,450 to 1,344,451, 1,344,452 to 1,344,453, 1,344,454 to 1,344,455, 1,344,456 to 1,344,457, 1,344,458 to 1,344,459, 1,344,460 to 1,344,461, 1,344,462 to 1,344,463, 1,344,464 to 1,344,465, 1,344,466 to 1,344,467, 1,344,468 to 1,344,469, 1,344,470 to 1,344,471, 1,344,472 to 1,344,473, 1,344,474 to 1,344,475, 1,344,476 to 1,344,477, 1,344,478 to 1,344,479, 1,344,480 to 1,344,481, 1,344,482 to 1,344,483, 1,344,484 to 1,344,485, 1,344,486 to 1,344,487, 1,344,488 to 1,344,489, 1,344,490 to 1,344,491, 1,344,492 to 1,344,493, 1,344,494 to 1,344,495, 1,344,496 to 1,344,497, 1,344,498 to 1,344,499, 1,344,500 to 1,344,501, 1,344,502 to 1,344,503, 1,344,504 to 1,344,505, 1,344,506 to 1,344,507, 1,344,508 to 1,344,509, 1,344,510 to 1,344,511, 1,344,512 to 1,344,513, 1,344,514 to 1,344,515, 1,344,516 to 1,344,517, 1,344,518 to 1,344,519, 1,344,520 to 1,344,521, 1,344,522 to 1,344,523, 1,344,524 to 1,344,525, 1,344,526 to 1,344,527, 1,344,528 to 1,344,529, 1,344,530 to 1,344,531, 1,344,532 to 1,344,533, 1,344,534 to 1,344,535, 1,344,536 to 1,344,537, 1,344,538 to 1,344,539, 1,344,540 to 1,344,541, 1,344,542 to 1,344,543, 1,344,544 to 1,344,545, 1,344,546 to 1,344,547, 1,344,548 to 1,344,549, 1,344,550 to 1,344,551, 1,344,552 to 1,344,553, 1,344,554 to 1,344,555, 1,344,556 to 1,344,557, 1,344,558 to 1,344,559, 1,344,560 to 1,344,561, 1,344,562 to 1,344,563, 1,344,564 to 1,344,565, 1,344,566 to 1,344,567, 1,344,568 to 1,344,569, 1,344,570 to 1,344,571, 1,344,572 to 1,344,573, 1,344,574 to 1,344,575, 1,344,576 to 1,344,577, 1,344,578 to 1,344,579, 1,344,580 to 1,344,581, 1,344,582 to 1,344,583, 1,344,584 to 1,344,585, 1,344,586 to 1,344,587, 1,344,588 to 1,344,589, 1,344,590 to 1,344,591, 1,344,592 to 1,344,593, 1,344,594 to 1,344,595, 1,344,596 to 1,344,597, 1,344,598 to 1,344,599, 1,344,600 to 1,344,601, 1,344,602 to 1,344,603, 1,344,604 to 1,344,605, 1,344,606 to 1,344,607, 1,344,608 to 1,344,609, 1,344,610 to 1,344,611, 1,344,612 to 1,344,613, 1,344,614 to 1,344,615, 1,344,616 to 1,344,617, 1,344,618 to 1,344,619, 1,344,620 to 1,344,621, 1,344,622 to 1,344,623, 1,344,624 to 1,344,625, 1,344,626 to 1,344,627, 1,344,628 to 1,344,629, 1,344,630 to 1,344,631, 1,344,632 to 1,344,633, 1,344,634 to 1,344,635, 1,344,636 to 1,344,637, 1,344,638 to 1,344,639, 1,344,640 to 1,344,641, 1,344,642 to 1,344,643, 1,344,644 to 1,344,645, 1,344,646 to 1,344,647, 1,344,648 to 1,344,649, 1,344,650 to 1,344,651, 1,344,652 to 1,344,653, 1,344,654 to 1,344,655, 1,344,656 to 1,344,657, 1,344,658 to 1,344,659, 1,344,660 to 1,344,661, 1,344,662 to 1,344,663, 1,344,664 to 1,344,665, 1,344,666 to 1,344,667, 1,344,668 to 1,344,669, 1,344,670 to 1,344,671, 1,344,672 to 1,344,673, 1,344,674 to 1,344,675, 1,344,676 to 1,344,677, 1,344,678 to 1,344,679, 1,344,680 to 1,344,681, 1,344,682 to 1,344,683, 1,344,684 to 1,344,685, 1,344,686 to 1,344,687, 1,344,688 to 1,344,689, 1,344,690 to 1,344,691, 1,344,692 to 1,344,693, 1,344,694 to 1,344,695, 1,344,696 to 1,344,697, 1,344,698 to 1,344,699, 1,344,700 to 1,344,701, 1,344,702 to 1,344,703, 1,344,704 to 1,344,705, 1,344,706 to 1,344,707, 1,344,708 to 1,344,709, 1,344,710 to 1,344,711, 1,344,712 to 1,344,713, 1,344,714 to 1,344,715, 1,344,716 to 1,344,717, 1,344,718 to 1,344,719, 1,344,720 to 1,344,721, 1,344,722 to 1,344,723, 1,344,724 to 1,344,725, 1,344,726 to 1,344,727, 1,344,728 to 1,344,729, 1,344,730 to 1,344,731, 1,344,732 to 1,344,733, 1,344,734 to 1,344,735, 1,344,736 to 1,344,737, 1,344,738 to 1,344,739, 1,344,740 to 1,344,



# WORLD THEATRE

Hongkong's Most Modern Picture Palace.

Entirely Under British Management.

TO-DAY at 5.15 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

J. WARREN KERRIGAN

in

## The END of the GAME

A POWERFUL WESTERN DRAMA in 6 parts.

2.30 &amp; 7.15 p.m.

CHARLES HUTCHISON in "THE WHIRLWIND"

Episodes 4 and 5.

USUAL PRICES. BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

### PRICE LIST.

"COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINA."

	1st Box or	1st
Solomon (Tinfoil)	25	\$1.10
Vegueros Especiales (Pigtail)	25	8.75
Finos	25	8.95
Chicos	25	5.50
Favoritos Conde de Guell	25	8.75
J. Dotras	25	5.95
Escondidos Isabelita	25	5.00
Semadoras	25	4.50
Perfectos	25	3.75
Especiales Tascos	25	4.00
Perfectos Especiales	25	5.50
Especiales Isabelita	25	4.25
Especiales Gral. Las Heras	25	6.95
Regalia A. Lopez	50	

TABAUERIA FILIPINA.

### KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

### "VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI Direct.  
12th May.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.  
Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

### THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,

COPENHAGEN.

### The M/S. "MALAYA"

will be loading for DUNKIRK, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG,  
COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.  
About 7th June.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave for above ports on or about
S/S. "Transvaal"	20th May	27th June.
M/S. "Java"	10th June	18th July.
M/S. "Peru"	25th June	1st August.
M/S. "Afrika"	24th July	1st September.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to:-

MANNERS &amp; BACKHOUSE, LTD.

Agents.

### HUNG SHUN SHIPPING FIRM,

227, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.  
TELEPHONE No. 1202.

### SARAWAK LINE.

Direct Service and reasonable rates.  
Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

The Steamship

### "CHEFOO"

will be despatched  
FOR SARAWAK (KUCHING).

For sailing date and further particulars please apply to

CHIEF MANAGER.

Telephone 1445.

### FIELD-MARSHAL SIR HENRY WILSON.

#### CRITICISM OF THE PREMIER.

Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson has addressed the following letter to Sir James Craig, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland:-

"My dear Prime Minister—You have asked for my opinion and advice on the present and the future. Here they are: Owing to the action of Mr. Lloyd George and his Government, the twenty-six counties of South and West Ireland are reduced to a welter of chaos and murder difficult to believe, impossible to describe. A further consequence of the course pursued by Mr. Lloyd George is seen by the state of unrest, suspicion, and lawlessness which has spread over the frontier into the six counties of Ulster. The dangerous condition which obtains in the twenty-six counties will increase and spread unless—

"1. A man in those counties rises who can crush out murder and anarchy and re-establish law and order. With a thousand years of Irish history to guide us, it is safe to predict that this will not happen, unless—

"2. Great Britain re-establishes law and order in Ireland.

"Under Mr. Lloyd George and his Government this is frankly and laughably impossible, because men who are only capable of losing an empire are obviously incapable of holding an empire, and still more incapable of regaining it. In the face of such a state of affairs what is my advice?"

"1. Get Great Britain warmly on your side. There never was a more fair-minded, more generous people than the men and women who live in England, Scotland, and Wales. Get them on your side. Tell them, and get others to tell them, the real truth of what is now going on in the South and West, and what is really passing in Ulster. Get those splendid Britons on your side, for with Great Britain with you there is nothing which cannot be done—as witness the last Great War—

whilst, on the other hand, with Great Britain indifferent, lukewarm, or hostile, there is but little that can be done.

"2. And when you are laying your case before Great Britain, be greatly impressed by the magnificent manner in which the citizens generally have enrolled in the special constabulary, and the way in which they have met the serious situation up to the present. I suggest you should make—

"(a) Considerable alterations in the command and administration of all your armed forces, Royal Irish Constabulary, 'A' specials, 'B' specials, &c.

"(b) Reclass and readjust the various categories of your police, and greatly strengthen some of them.

"(c) Redraft your laws for the carrying of arms.

"(d) Take increased powers for rapid and drastic action against the illegal importation and carrying of arms, bombs, &c.

"On these four points, I am submitting separate and detailed proposals for your consideration. With Great Britain in active sympathy with you in your efforts to maintain law and order, and with the great addition in strength which I hope my proposals will give you, I think that in the very near future you will see a wonderful recovery in a situation which at the moment must cause you grave anxiety."

#### ARMY SAVINGS.

SIR HENRY WILSON'S WARNING.  
THE NEW EUROPE.

Sir Henry Wilson, formerly Chief of the Imperial General Staff, speaking on the Army Estimates in the Commons on March 16th, uttered a grave warning as to the peril run by the country if the contemplated reduction of the strength of the Army takes place.

Both the MINISTER for War and Sir DONALD MACLEAY had dwelt upon the improved situation in Europe as compared with 1914, but Sir Henry Wilson, viewing it as a soldier, saw not a more hopeful but a more threatening situation. He said that Europe, which in 1914 consisted of great Empires, had now been broken into a number of small States, and the change and not lessened the military danger. There were now in Europe, in the quiet Near East, 11 States with no access to the open sea, and five more that had access only to the Black Sea, making a total of 16 States without access to the war water. In spite of the reduction of the German and Austrian Armies, there were now many armed men in Europe to-day as there were in 1913.

There was no rattling of the sabre in the speech. On the contrary, Sir Henry Wilson declared that the primary duty of an Army was to prevent war. One of the ways of preserving peace was to have an Army sufficiently strong that they could prevent war. If they could not from reasons of policy preserve the peace, then the next duty of an Army was to win a war; but it was infinitely cheaper to have a force which would prevent war. There was also the possibility of having an Army not sufficiently strong either to prevent or win a war, but just sufficiently weak as to lose a war. That was the most terrible of all catastrophes that could happen to an army. If the estimates placed before the House and the reductions in the fighting troops contemplated were carried out we should have that third Army.

The hypotheses upon which the Geddes Committee based their suggested reductions of the Army were false. The first was that, the German peril having passed, there was no need to keep an Army to face the Germans. "We never raised one man, kept one horse, used one wheellarrow because of the danger of a war with Germany," he said. Sir L. VORSTERMAN-EVANS, in presenting the Estimates, said these would total 262,300,000 for the year, and represented a saving of 210,500,000 against the Geddes recommendation of 220,000,000. (Continued at foot of next column.)

# ROSE'S



## LIME JUICE

Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar.

An Excellent Safeguard against FEVERS.

Insist on having ROSE'S.



CHAPOTEAUT'S  
PROSPERO-CYCLERATE-OF-LIME  
It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia, and nervous diseases in adults and children.  
IN CAPSULES, IN WINE AND IN SYRUP

THE RAPID CURE  
THERAPION N° 1  
THERAPION N° 2  
THERAPION N° 3  
This medicine, for the treatment of all nervous diseases, is the only one that acts rapidly and effectively. It is the only one that is not harmful to the stomach and does not cause any side effects.

After an exhaustive explanation of the means adopted to effect economies, he said:-

That the net result would be that, exclusive of the Indian establishment, the Army would number 152,000 of all ranks, against 172,000 in 1914. In the latter year there was a reserve of 145,000 and a militia of 55,000. To-day there was a reserve of 65,000 and no militia. He was going to strengthen the reserve by the enlistment of key men and the restoration of the militia. —Times.

## INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

### SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

BANGKOK via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Tuesday, 9th May, Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Wednesday, 10th May, 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG"	Thursday, 11th May, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Thursday, 11th May, Noon.
CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Friday, 12th May, Noon.
KORE via SHANGHAI	"LAISANG"	Friday, 12th May, 3 p.m.
MANILA	"LUONGSANG"	Friday, 12th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Friday, 12th May, Noon.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Friday, 12th May, Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Wednesday, 17th May, 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Feringhee and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 3,000 ton steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG", both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadat Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datt.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Ubeho.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

## CALCUTTA LINE

S.S. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about  
Wednesday, 10th May, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG  
& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT  
SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:-

Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co., Ltd.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE No. 215.

## GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS. CHINA &amp; JAPAN SERVICE

### OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. "RADNORSHIRE"	29th May	Doa Hongkong
M.V. "GLENEGG"	17th June	

### HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENAPP"	22nd May, GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.	
M.V. "GLENGARRY"	9th June, LONDON, HULL, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.	
S.S. "CARNAVONSHIRE"	9th June, LONDON, HULL, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.	

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:-

Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 sub-22, 23 and 2896

10

Cable Address

Kawasaki, Kobe.

Bentley's A.R.C. 5th Ed.

and Gost's Codes.

Telephone Kawasaki

1944 1945.

## KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. M. KAWASAKI

The Company has on hand all necessary numbers of

### NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's fleet:-  
Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight

And under the Company's Management:-

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each;  
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each

(Continued at foot of next column.)

For Charter and other particulars apply to the:

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

8-8, BOMBE ROAD



## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS.

May 8th.  
*Dolphin*, British str., 1,000 tons, Capt. L. R. Humphreys, from Manila.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

May 7th.  
*San Yek*, American str., 350 tons, Capt. S. Ferrer, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Yue Chong.

*Borneo Maru*, Japanese str., 2,455 tons, Capt. S. Nakamura, from Karatsu, with a general cargo.—Nanyo Yusen Kaisha.

*Doona Lane*, American str., 1,360 tons, Capt. C. J. Stewart, from Saigon, with rice.—Struthers & Barry.

*Hongkong*, British str., 950 tons, Capt. G. Johnson, from Weihaiwei, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

*Houwhera*, British str., 7,000 tons, Capt. J. H. D. Cross, from Bangkok, with rice.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

*Pooler*, Chinese str., 314 tons, Capt. Chan Kiu, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Hung Shan S.S. Co.

*Sri Samsud*, Siamese str., 1,292 tons, Capt. Khon Silpasakorn, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

*Tribudus*, Dutch str., 2,953 tons, Capt. J. E. A. Hillegaart, from Balikpapan, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.

*Tung Hing*, Chinese str., 244 tons, Capt. Chan Chai, from Port Bayard, with a general cargo.—Shun Cheong S.S. & Co.

May 8th.  
*Amherst*, British str., 211 tons, Capt. C. Hin, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—On Fat S.S. Co.

*Chofu Maru*, Japanese str., from Canton.

*Chofu Maru*, Japanese str., 1,077 tons, Capt. K. Miyake, from Keelung, with coal.—M.H.K.

*Gleniffer*, British str., 6,021 tons, Capt. J. Henderson, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

*Ugawala*, British str., 1,235 tons, Capt. Pritchard, from Bangkok, with rice.—Koon Seng & Co.

*Halifax*, Norwegian str., 701 tons, Capt. C. Beck, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—Thoresen & Co.

*Jeyapore*, British str., 5,315 tons, Capt. S. Hanuman, from Bombay, with cotton.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*Longwang*, British str., 1,063 tons, Capt. L. McCreesey, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

*Shansi*, British str., from Canton.

*Seckuen*, British str., 1,504 tons, Capt. J. Gibbs, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

*Tottori Maru*, Japanese str., 3,710 tons, Capt. T. Kurita, from Tsingtau, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

## CLEARANCES.

May 8th.  
*Chofu Maru*, for Keelung.

*City of Calcutta*, for Singapore.

*Deucalion*, for Shanghai.

*Duz*, for Bangkok.

*Hongkong*, for Swatow.

*Houwhera*, for Hongkong.

*Huach Chie*, for Bangkok.

*Huach Kiu*, for Saigon.

*Hydrangea*, for Swatow.

*Jeyapore*, for Shanghai.

*Longwang*, for Shanghai.

*Maccassar Maru*, for Medan.

*Pharos*, for Tarakan.

*Pooler*, for K. C. Wan.

*Shansi*, for Shanghai.

*Silver Star*, for Manila.

*Seckuen*, for Canton.

*Takoo Wang*, for Balikpapan.

*Tean*, for Hoihow.

*Tjikarung*, for Manila.

*Tottori Maru*, for Singapore.

*Tung Hing*, for K. C. Wan.

*Tatshing*, for Swatow.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The E. & A. s.s. *Amfurn* arrived Sydney on May 5th.

The s.s. *Gorjistan* (China Mail) is to sail for Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya via Amoy on May 12th, at 3 p.m.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Shanghai on May 6th, at 6 p.m., left Shanghai on May 7th, at 3 a.m., and is due at Manila on May 9th at 5 p.m.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Shanghai on May 6th, at 10 p.m., left Shanghai on May 7th, at 5 p.m., and is due at Nagasaki on May 9th, at 8 a.m.

The Ben Line s.s. *Benlue*, from Middlesboro, Antwerp and London, left Singapore for the port on May 7th, and may be expected to arrive here on or about May 12th.

The B.I. s.s. *Gregory Apur* left Calcutta on May 5th, and is expected to arrive at Hongkong on or about May 9th.

The K. S. Steamship Co., Inc., s.s. *Grande Guard*, from New York and Norfolk, sailed on March 14th for Hongkong via ports, and is due here on or about May 28th.

The P. & O. s.s. *Stella* will leave Bombay for Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong about May 19th, and is expected to arrive at Hongkong on or about May 29th.

The s.s. *President Hayes* formerly the s.s. *Greola State*, the first of the Pacific Mail Co.'s new steamers on the San Francisco-Honolulu-Manila-Hongkong run sailed from San Francisco on May 4th, with a full complement of passengers and cargo, is due at Manila on May 27th, leaves that port on May 29th, and arrives Hongkong on May 31st, sailing from this port on June 2nd.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

*Amfurn* (N.Y.K.), due May 25th.

*Bombay Maru* (N.Y.K.), due May 11th.

*Empress of Asia*, due May 10th, 11 a.m.

*Empress of Canada*, due June 1st.

*Kasembe* (Bank Line), due May 22nd.

*Kiddierose* (P. & O.), due May 12th.

*Mishima Maru* (N.Y.K.), due May 10th.

*Nado Maru* (N.Y.K.), due June 1st.

*Shimo Maru* (T.K.K.), due May 18th.

*Takada* (B.I.), due May 13th.

*Tung Maru* (N.Y.K.), due May 19th.

*Trenward* (B.I.), due May 16th.

*Wray Castle* (Dodwell-Castle), due May 10th.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Seckuen*, on May 8th:—Mr. and Mrs. Hagan.  
 Per s.s. *Gleniffer*, on May 8th:—Miss Peacock, Mr. Frost, Brother King, Brother Leo and Miss Hume.

## WEATHER REPORT.

May 8th, at 12.25.—Pressure has decreased at all reporting stations.  
 Depressions are indicated in the extreme North, over Indo-China and far east of Luzon.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 8th May, 0.23 inch. Total since January 1st, 15.33 inches, against an average of 13.47 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon today is as follows:—

District Forecast  
 N.E. or variable winds, moderate to light, generally fine.

Hongkong to Cap Rock  
 The same as No. 1.

Formosa Channel  
 The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook  
 The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan  
 The same as No. 1.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 5th to 15th May, 1922.

High Water. Low Water.

Day of Week. Day of Month. H'kong Standard Time. Height. H'kong Standard Time. Height.

Tues. 9 m 7 41 6 2 m 1 31 1 8

Wed. 10 m 8 18 5 6 m 2 12 1 5

Thur. 11 m 9 20 4 4 m 3 06 1 0

Fri. 12 m 10 18 3 2 m 3 42 2 2

Sat. 13 m 11 15 2 0 m 4 30 0 5

Sun. 14 m 12 12 1 0 m 5 18 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

Mon. 15 m 1 4 0 0 m 6 06 0 0

## CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

## REDUCED FARES TO ENGLAND

## FIRST CLASS THROUGHOUT

EMPRESS OF CANADA. EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. EMPRESS OF ASIA

CONNECTING WITH

EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND. EMPRESS OF FRANCE

\$620.50 GOLD

Lower Berth in First Class Sleeping Car across Canada \$25.60 extra.

SECOND CLASS \$412.84 GOLD

Lower Berth in Tourist Car across Canada \$12.80 extra.

THREE CANADIAN PACIFIC TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS DAILY.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS ALL OVER CANADA.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT"

Hongkong Office. Telephone 782. Cable Address: GACANPAC.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in U.S.A.)

OPERATING FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "GORJISTAN" "ALMERIA"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

FIRST CLASS FARE TO EUROPEAN PORTS

Minimum Rate U.S.G. \$577.07

Minimum Rate U.S.G. \$920.50

First Class Accommodation Throughout.

## Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu.

S.S. "NANKING" S.S. "CHINA"

May 30th

July 6th.

## Java Service

HONGKONG TO AMOY, SINGAPORE AND JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "GORJISTAN" S.S. "ALMERIA"

May 12th, 3 p.m.

## FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada also  
 Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SERRIDGE, GENERAL AGENT.

PRINCE'S BUILDING,

105 HONG KONG STREET,

TELEPHONE: PASSENGER DEPT.,

TEL: FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT,

No. 1934.

No. 2161.

CABLE ADD: "CHIMAIL"

## DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON for NEW YORK & BOSTON

s.s. "WRAY CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 15th May.

## LLOYD TRIESTINE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.  
 FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

s.s. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 19th May.

s.s. "VENETIA" ... sailing on or about 4th June.

## FOR BRINDISI, VENICE &amp; TRIESTE

s.s. "PEDESTA" ... sailing on or about 12th May.

s.s. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 31st May.

s.s. "VENETIA" ... 2nd half of June.

Passenger's Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

s.s. "UMLAZI" ... sailing second half of June.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

## N. Y. K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

IYO MARU (Calling Keelung) ... Monday, 19th June, at 11 a.m.

SHIDZUOKA MARU (Calling Keelung) ... Monday, 3rd July, at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP ... Singapore, &c.

HAKONE MARU ... Wednesday, 17th May, at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU ... Thursday, 25th May, at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Friday, 9th June, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via DUNKIRK, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

TOTOTRI MARU ... Tuesday, 9th May.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES and VALENCIA.

TATSUNO MARU ... Sunday, 4th June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

AKI MARU ... Monday, 22nd May, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 30th June, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

DURBAN MARU ... End of May.

NEW YORK via Suez.

BIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE.

KAWACHI MARU ... Sunday, 4th June.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

BOMBAY MARU ... Friday, 12th May.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TOTOMI MARU ... Sunday, 21st May.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 19th May, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 11th May, at 11 a.m.



**AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE**

NEW YORK via Suez

S.S. "MADAWASKA" via Suez Canal ... 31st May. Boston and New York.

Subject to change without notice.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.  
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
Managing Agents.**ELLERMAN LINE**

ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALLS, S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT &amp; PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF PEKIN" ... 18th May... London, Dunkirk, Rotterdam &amp; Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or HARRIS &amp; CO., CANTON

General Agents.

31

**NEW YORK DIRECT**

Joint Service of the

**"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE**

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

**AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE**  
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

To Boston and New York.

S.S. "KARROO"	via Suez Canal	10th May.
S.S. "BELLEROPHON"	via Suez Canal	13th May.
S.S. "BURYADES"	via Suez Canal	20th May.
S.S. "DEUCALION"	via Suez Canal	5th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.  
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)  
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT  
Destinations. Steamers & Displacement. Sailing Dates.

HONGKONG, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	"ANGERS"	15,000	On or about 22nd May.
MARSEILLES, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ & PORT SAID	"AZAY LE RIDEAU"	15,000	On or about 26th May.
	"ARMAND BEHIC"	11,000	On or about 9th June.
	"PORTHOS"	20,000	On or about 14th May.
	"ANGKOR"	15,000	On or about 30th May.

COMMERCIAL LINE

HAVRE, DUNKIRK &amp; ANTWERP

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, &amp; ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc apply to—

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

Telephone 740.

A. JOBARD,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, Big Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Lights and Fast in waterways, etc., and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

**SWATOW AMOY & FOOCHOW**

(AND RETURN)

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIHONG	Capt. W. O. Passmore	Thursday,	11th May, at 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Capt. J. S. Thomson	Tuesday,	16th May, at 1 p.m.

Arrival and Departure from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO  
General Managers.**P. & O. British India  
Apcar and  
Eastern & Australian  
Lines**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

**MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES**

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORYON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &amp; SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY  
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**  
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"PLASSY"	7,346	10th May, 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,000	24th May	do.
"KEYBER"	8,000	7th June	do.
"SICILIA"	6,700	11th June	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"DELTA"	8,100	21st June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,000	5th July	do.
"SOUDAN"	7,000	15th July	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"KARNATA"	8,000	19th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,000	2nd Aug.	do.
"SARDINIA"	8,580	16th Aug.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,000	30th Aug.	do.
"KALYAN"	8,987	13th Sept.	do.

**BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS**

"HURYALUS" 3,570 10th May, 1 p.m. Singapore via Amoy.

**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

"EASTERN" 1st June {Manila, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney &amp; Melbourne.

Frequent connections with the Union S.S. Co.'s steamers from Australia to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver and San Francisco, etc., or per The New Zealand S.S. Co.'s vessels to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN**

"NOWSHERA"	7,930	12th May, noon.	Amoy & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	6,948	14th May	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TREWYNARD"	7,821	18th May	Shanghai.
"SICILIA"	6,700	30th May	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

**WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.**

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in one of the sections of their P. &amp; O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,**  
21, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.  
Agents.**O. S. K.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM &amp; ANTWERP, MARSEILLES—Monthly direct services via Singapore and Port Said.

Buenos Aires—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Durban &amp; Cape Town via SAIGON &amp; SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

SEATTLE MARU ... Thursday, 13th May.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

MALAY MARU ... Thursday, 13th May.

DELI &amp; BANGKOK via SAIGON &amp; SINGAPORE.

KISHU MARU ... Thursday, 1st June.

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang &amp; Rangoon.

SEIKAI MARU ... Thursday, 18th May.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA—Via Dairen—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. &amp; CANADA.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

ALASKA MARU ... Tuesday, 18th May.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

CELEBES MARU ... Tuesday, 16th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe &amp; Yokohama via Shanghai.

ATLAS MARU ... Thursday, 11th May.

LONDON MARU ...

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

KISHU MARU ... Tuesday, 16th May.

Tel. No. 4090. Y. YASUDA, Manager.

**PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE**

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

St. George's Building.

Telephone 3165.

Telegrams: "Furness".

**C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"SHANSHI"	On 9th May, D.L.
HONGKONG & SINGAPORE	"TEAN"	On 9th May, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 9th May, 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 9th May, 2 p.m.
PAKHONG & HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 10th May, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 10th May, 11 a.m.
HAIPHONG & SINGAPORE	"HANGCHOW"	On 10th May, 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 11th May, noon.
CHEFOO & NEWCHOW	"CHIEHI"	On 11th May, 5 p.m.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 13th May, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 14th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 15th May, 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO  
Excellent Saloon accommodation, electric fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three times weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Tientsin and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

Telephone 36.

(JOHN SWIRE &amp; SONS, LTD.)

Agents.

CARGO &amp; BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE (John Swire &amp; Sons, Ltd.)

**T. K. K.  
TOYO KISEN KAISHA**

Reduced Fare to Europe U.S.G. \$620.50 First Class Throughout.

**HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO**

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
KOREA MARU	...	May 13th
SEIYU MARU	...	May 22nd
PERIA MARU	9,000	June 18th
TAIYO MARU	22,000	June 21st
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	July 8th

Calling at Dairen. Calling at Keelung.

**SOUTH AMERICAN LINE**

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.  
Through by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SEIYOMARU	14,000	May 22nd
RAKUTO MARU	...	June 24th
GINYO MARU	...	Aug. 27th

Omni Manila.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. K. GRIFITH, LTD.

**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**

MANAGING AGENT, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

**TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE**

Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports U.S.G. \$620.50 First Class throughout.

AMERICAN STEAMERS  
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

S.S. "EMPIRE STATE"	Leaves Hongkong	Arrives San Francisco
S.S. "HOOSIER STATE"	May 26th	June 18th
S.S. "GOLDEN STATE"	June 30th	July 13th
S.S. "GOLDEN STATE"	July 5th	July 27th

**HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE**

Freight only.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

S.S. "CADOPEAK" ... May 18th, Noon.

**HONGKONG, MANILA-HONOLULU-SAN FRANCISCO SERVICE**

Freight and Passengers

Sails from Hongkong. Sails from Manila. Arrives San Francisco

S.S. "PRESIDENT HAYES"	June 2nd	June 6th	June 25th
S.S. "WOLVERINE STATE"	June 30th	July 4th	July 23rd
S.S. "CELESTINE STATE"	Aug. 4th	Aug. 8th	Aug. 27th
S.S. "WOLVERINE STATE"	Sept. 1st	Sept. 5th	Sept. 24th

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone 141. Cable Address: "SOLANO." Union Building, Hongkong.

Agents at Canton: REISS &amp; Co.

[75]

**TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.**

MANAGING AGENT U.S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

Freight Only—Monthly Sailings

HONGKONG, MANILA, HONOLULU, GALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, HAVANA, MATANZAS, BALTIMORE, NORFOLK, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

"WEST IRA" ... May 10th.

"PATRICK HENRY" ... June 16th.

"EASTERN TRADER" ... July 25th.

"HEFFRON" ... August 8th.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., Apply to

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., Union Building,

Telephone 141. Cable Address: "SOLANO." Hongkong.

Agents at Canton: REISS &amp; Co. [76]

**AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Sailing (Subject to Alteration)

Steamer	Arrives in Hongkong from Australia	Sails from Hongkong to Australia
---------	------------------------------------	----------------------------------

CHANGSHA 7th May. 11th May.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Lights throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand &amp; Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE &amp; SONS, LTD.), Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

**SIAMESE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
-----	---------	---------

SWATOW &amp; BANGKOK "PIN SAMUD" 12th May, noon.

BANGKOK "SRI SAMUD" 14th May, noon.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE &amp; SONS, LTD.), Agents.

Telephone 36. [33]



